

A N  
E N G L I S H  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
Latine Tongue.

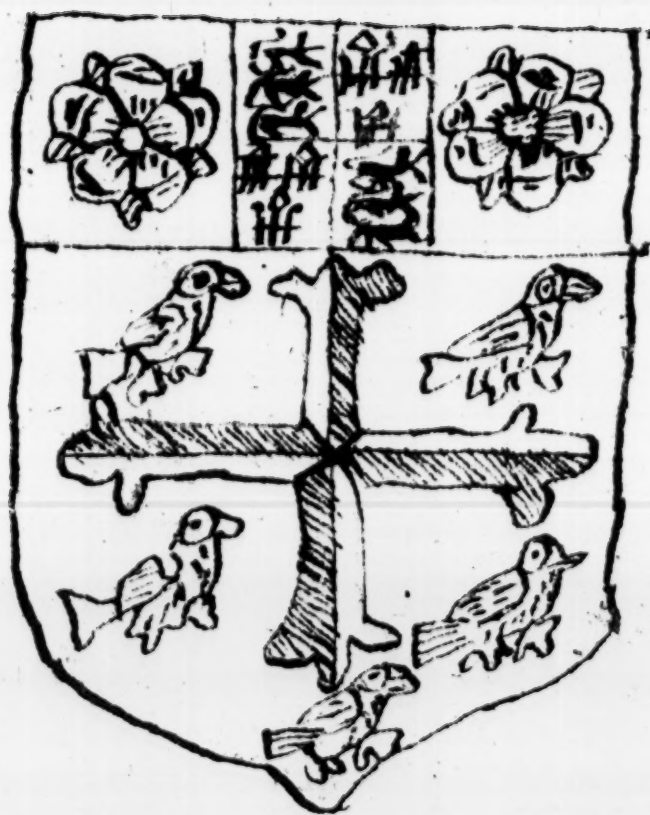
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*For the Use of the Lower Forms in  
Westminster School.*



*Westminster*

L O N D O N,  
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# An Introduction to the Latin Tongue.



Grammar teacheth the right way of *Speech*.

There be four parts of Grammar.

1. Letters. 2. Syllables. 3. Words.
4. Sentences.

Letters make a Syllable, Syllables a Word, Words a Sentence.

## LETTERS.

There be twenty four English Letters.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. W. X. Y. Z.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. v. w. x. y. z..

*k. w. y.* are not Latine Letters.

Great Letters are used in the beginning of proper names, emphatical words, sentences, and verses.

Letters are either Vowels, or Consonants.

There are five Vowels, a. e. i. o. u; y also an improper Vowel.

Vowels joyned together make a Diphthong.

The Latin Diphthongs are chiefly six, *e. æ. ai. au. ei. ew.* The English abound, as in *friend, people. &c.*

There are nineteen Consonants, of which chiefly *l, r,* are Liquids; *h* is a note of Aspiration; *q* takes *u* to it, to help its sound.

*I, v,* with a Vowel in the beginning of a Syllable, become Consonants; as *jest, vine.*

*c* before *e, i, æ, æ,* is pronounced like *s.*

*g* before *e, i,* like *gh.*

*ti* before a Vowel like *fi,* unless *s* go before the *t.*

Besides the Letters, there are other Figures, (') notes the want of a Letter, as *'tis*; (-) joyns the parts of a word, as *him-self.*

These are called stops (,) a *comma*: (.) a *period* or point: (: ) a *colon* or two points: (; ) a *semicolon*: (?) a note of *interrogation*: (!) a note of *admiration*: ( ) a *parenthesis*: [ ] a *parathesis*: (') notes an *Adverb*: (^) notes a long *Vowel*: (··) over *i* and *u*, separates that *Vowel*.

### SYLLABLES.

Syllables are the distinct parts of a word.

The Letters of a syllable must not be disjoyned in the end of a Line; as none of these, *stock* stirps.

A Consonant between two Vowels, beginneth the syllable. Two like Consonants being together, the latter begins the syllable. The same Consonants, which begin the first, begin also the middle syllable. The Letter, that *alone* begins the syllable, begins it also with another Consonant added to it.

Syllables or Vowels are *long* or *short* in the pronouncing. When the last syllable but one is long, that must be pronounc't loudest; otherwise the syllable afore it.

A diphthong or a Vowel before two Consonants, is long: otherwise a Vowel is long by use.

One long is equal to two short: two long syllables, or one long and two short, make a *foot*, the measure of a *verse*; the first is called a *spondee*, the last a *daetyl*.

A *Verse* consists of feet, otherwise called *numbers*.

In Latin, six Feet make a long Verse; Whereof the fifth must be a *daetyl*, the sixth a *spondee*, the four first indifferently either.

Five Feet make a short Verse, thus: Two feet, *daetyls* or *spondees*, and a long syllable; then two *daetyls* and a syllable.

In *English* five feet, more usually make a Verse.

Instead of two long syllables, you may use one short and one long, and instead of one long and two short, you may use two short, and one long, or three short.

An *English Verse* consists of Numbers and Rythms, the *Latin* only of Numbers.

Words.



## WORDS.

**T**Here are eight kinds of words; commonly called *Eight parts of Speech*: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Any of these may be { 1. *Primitive* or *Derivative*.  
2. *Simple* or *Compound*.

The four first vary their endings; the four last do not.

The *English* words are rather varied by signs going before them.

## A NOUN

Is the name of a thing. A Noun is either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

A *Noun Substantive* can signifie alone, and may have the sign *a* or *the* before it; as *a boy* puer; the *Adjective* cannot, as *good* bonus.

A Noun is either *proper*; as *Edward* Edvardus: or *common*, as *a man* homo.

The varying of a Noun is called *Declension*.

To a Noun belong *Number*, *Case*, and *Gender*.

There be two numbers; *Singular* and *Plural*.

The *Singular* notes one; as *a stone* lapis: the *Plural* more than one; as *stones* lapides.

Where observe, the *English Plural* adds *s* to the *Singular*; sometimes *n*, as *Oxen*; sometimes it changeth the Vowel, as *man*, *men*, *foot*, *feet*, &c.

A Noun hath six cases in *English* thus to be known,  
1. The *Nominative*, *a* or *the*; 2. the *Genitive*, *of* or *'s*;  
3. the *Dative*, *to*, *for*; 4. the *Accusative*, like the *Nominative*, only differing in place; 5. the *Vocative* *ô*; 6. the *Ablative*, *with*, *by*, &c.

Nouns may have four *Genders*; 1. *Masculine*,  
2. *Fœminine*, 3. *Neuter*, i.e. *Neither Masculine*



nor *fæminine*. 4. Common, i. e. *either masculine or fæminine*.

The *Genders* are partly known by their *signification*, but more fully by their *ending* or *termination*.

A Noun any wise signifying a *male*, is of the masculine gender; a noun any wise signifying a *female*, is of the *fæminine* gender; a noun noting *both sexes*, is of the common gender.

Also proper names of *rivers, winds, moneths*, are masculine; proper names of *countries, islands, cities*; and all names of *trees* are *fæminine*.

Other nouns may be of the neuter gender, but the genders of all other *Latin* nouns are to be known by the ending of the Nominative case, and the Declension.

A *Declension* is the ordering of a Noun with gender, case, and number.

### *Declensions of Latin Substantives*

Are five, distinguished chiefly by the genitive case,

The first declension makes the genitive in *a*; the second in *i*; the third in *is*; the fourth in *us*; the fifth in *ei*.

The first Declension contains nouns ending in *a*, of the *fæminine* gender, which are thus varied:

*Casa*. S. N. *a*. G. *a*. D. *a*. A. *am*. V. *a*. A. *â*.

P. N. *a*. G. *arum*. D. *is*. A. *as*. V. *a*. A. *is*.

The second Declension contains nouns ending in *us, er, ir*, of the masculine gender; *um*, of the neuter.

*us, er, ir.*

*e, er, ir.*

*dominus* S. N. G. *i*. D. *o*. A. *um*. V. A. *o*.

*Magi-* *um.* *um.*

*ster par,* *i.* *os.* *i.*

*Regnum* P. N. G. *orum*. D. *is*. A. V. A. *is*.

*a.*

*a.*

*a.*

The

The *third Declension* contains Nouns of most endings, and all Genders.

S.N. —G. *is.* D. *i.* A. *em*—V. —A. *e.*

*es.*

*es.*

*es.*

P.N. G. *um.* D. *ibus.* A. V. A. *ibus.*

*a.*

*a.*

*a.*

\* Ten Latin, *c, e, l, n, o, r, s, t, u, x.* Two Greek, *a, i. Lapis, Cor- pus.*

To the third properly are referred the two other called the fourth and fifth Declensions, which seem to differ from the third, only by contraction. For in the fourth the Vowel after *u*, seems to be contracted into *u*; in the fifth *ee* are contracted into *e* long.

The *fourth Declension* contains Nouns ending in *us*, of the Masculine Gender.

S.N. *us.* G. *us.* D. *ui.* A. *um.* V. *us.* A. *u.* Casus.

P.N. *us.* G. *um.* D. *ibus.* A. *us.* V. *us.* A. *ibus.*

The *fifth Declension* contains Nouns ending in *es*, of the Fœminine Gender.

S.N. *es.* G. *ei.* D. *ei.* A. *em.* V. *es.* A. *e.*

P.N. *es.* G. *erum.* D. *ebus.* A. *es.* V. *es.* A. *ebus.* Res.

Through all the Declensions observe; the *Nominative* and the *Vocative*, also the *Dative* and *Ablative Plural* are alike; Except the *Vocative* in *e*, of Nouns ending in *us*, of the second Declension.

The *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative* of Neuters, are the same in each number, and in the *Plural* end in *a*.

GREEK Nouns of the first Declension end in *as, es, e*; the second in *eus, os, on*; the third in *a, as, an, ir, i, is, in, on, us, o*; These make the *Accusative Singular* usually by *n*, and in the third Declension by *a*, and *Plural as*. They make the *Vocative* without *s*; and the *Genitive* of the third sometimes by *os*.

Nouns in *e* of the first, *os* of the second, and *o* of the third, keep their Vowel in all Cases. But *e* makes *es*; and *o* commonly *us* in the *Genitive*. Nouns in *es* make the *Vocative* and *Ablative* in *e* or *a*.

Nouns in *eus* of the second, make sometimes the *Genitive* in *eos*, and the *Accusative* in *ea*; like the third Declension.

## ADJECTIVES

Have three Declensions.

The first Declension is of Adjectives in *us, er, ur*, with three endings; the first Masculine, the second Fœminine, the third Neuter.

Bonus, pulcher, satur.	<i>us, er, ur.</i>						<i>i.</i>	<i>o.</i>	<i>um.</i>	<i>e, er, ur.</i>	<i>o.</i>
	S. N.	<i>a.</i>	G. <i>a.</i>	D. <i>a.</i>	A. <i>am.</i>	V. <i>a.</i>	A. <i>â.</i>				
		<i>um.</i>	<i>i.</i>	<i>o.</i>	<i>um.</i>	<i>um.</i>	<i>o.</i>				
		<i>i.</i>	<i>orum.</i>		<i>os.</i>	<i>i.</i>					
	P. N.	<i>a.</i>	G. <i>arum.</i>	D. <i>is.</i>	A. <i>as.</i>	V. <i>a.</i>	A. <i>is.</i>				
		<i>a.</i>	<i>orum.</i>		<i>a.</i>	<i>a.</i>					

The second Declension is of Adjectives in *is*, with two endings; the first Masculine and Fœminine; the last, Neuter.

Tristis.	<i>is.</i>						<i>em</i>	<i>is.</i>		
	S. N.	G. <i>is.</i>	D. <i>i.</i>	A.	V.				A. <i>i.</i>	
		<i>e.</i>			<i>e.</i>	<i>e.</i>				
		<i>es.</i>			<i>es.</i>	<i>es.</i>				
	P. N.	G. <i>ium.</i>	D. <i>ibus.</i>	A.	V.				A. <i>ibus.</i>	
		<i>ia</i>			<i>ia.</i>	<i>ia.</i>				

Some few make the Masculine in *er* or *is*; as *acer*, or *acris*.

The third Declension is of Adjectives in *x*, or *s* *impure* \* having one ending, of three Genders.

* Felix, prudens. Few o- thers, as par, ve- rus, u- ber, di- ves, &c	<i>em.</i>									
	S. N.	<i>x, s.</i>	G. <i>is.</i>	D. <i>i.</i>	A.	V. <i>x, s.</i>	A. <i>e, i,</i>			
						<i>x, s.</i>				
		<i>es.</i>				<i>es.</i>	<i>es.</i>			
	P. N.	G. <i>ium.</i>	D. <i>ibus.</i>	A.	V.		A. <i>ibus.</i>			
		<i>ia.</i>			<i>ia.</i>	<i>ia.</i>				

There



There belong also to Adjectives Degrees  
of Comparison.

Adjectives are compared [by the foregoing signs, *more*, *magis*; *most*, *maximè*: as *hard*, *durus*; *more hard*, *magis durus*; *most hard*, *maximè durus*. Or else] by these endings, *er*, *est*, in English; *ior*, *issimus*, in Latin; as *hard durus*; *harder durior*: *hardest durissimus*. These are made of the first Case of the word ending in *i*.

—*er* makes—*errimus*, as *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*.  
—*ilis*—*illimus* in these, *facilis*, *humilis*, *similis*.

Here note the word in the first place, is called *Positive*; in the second *Comparative*; in the third *Superlative*.

The Comparative in *or* is thus declined.

	<i>or.</i>		<i>orem.</i>	<i>or.</i>		<i>Durior.</i>
S.N.	G. <i>oris.</i>	D. <i>ori.</i>	A.	V.	A. <i>ore, ori.</i>	
	<i>us.</i>		<i>us.</i>	<i>us.</i>		
	<i>ores.</i>		<i>ores.</i>	<i>ores.</i>		
P.N.	G. <i>orum.</i>	D. <i>oribus.</i>	A.	V.	A. <i>oribus.</i>	
	<i>ora.</i>		<i>ora.</i>	<i>ora.</i>		

Adjectives having a Vowel before *us*, use only the signs: as *pious pius*; *more pious magis pius*; *most pious maximè pius*.

Nouns Substantives or Adjectives, that differ from the Rule of Declension, are called *irregular* or *heteroclites*, of which hereafter. Also,

Some Adjectives are compared *irregularly*; as *good bonus*; *better melior*; *best optimus*. *Bad malus*; *worse pejor*; *worst pessimus*. *Little parvus*; *less minor*; *least minimus*. *Great magnus*; *greater major*; *greatest Maximus*.

Adjectives signifying number, are peculiarly declined. *One, unus*, *two duo*, *both ambo*, *three tres*.

S.N.

S.N. *Unus, a, um. G. ius. D. i, &c* The other Cases like *bonus*.

Thus also are declined *totus, solus, ullus, nullus, alter, uter, neuter*, and *alius*, which makes the Neuter *aliud*; the six last want the Vocative.

*duo, ambo. orum. obus. os. o. obus.*  
P.N. *a. G. arum. D. abus. A. as. V. a. A. abus.*  
*o. orum. obus. o. o. obus.*  
*tres. tres. tres.*

P.N. *G. trium. D. tribus. A. V. A. tribus.*  
*tria. tria. tria.*

All other Numerals, from *four* quatuor, to an *hundred* centum, are used alike in all Cases.

Numerals are express'd by these great Letters, I, 1. V, 5. X, 10. L, 50. C, 100. D, 500. M, 1000. The lesser Numeral coming before the greater, abates it self; as IV, 4. XL, 40.

### PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a Noun implying a person; and not admitting the sign *a* or *the* before it.

There are eighteen Pronouns: *Ego, tu, sui, ipse, ille, iste, is, hic, qui, quis, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, cujas*. Four only of these have the Vocative Case; *tu, meus, noster, nostras*.

There be three Persons; the first, I *ego*; the second, *thou* *tu*; the third, *he* *ille*.

These three, *ego, tu, sui*, are Substantives; otherwise called *Primitives*, of one Declension.

S.N. *ego. G. mei. D. mihi. A. me. V. caret. A. me.*

P.N. *nos. G. nostrum. D. nobis. A. nos. V. caret. A. nobis.*  
*nostrum.*

S.N. *tu. G. tui. D. tibi. A. te. V. tu. A. te.*

P.N. *vos. G. vestrum. D. vobis. A. vos. V. vos. A. vobis.*  
*vestrum.*

S. & P.N. *caret. G. sui. D. sibi. A. se. V. caret. A. se.*

The rest are Adjectives, whereof these, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, are called *Possessives*.



Pronoun adjectives are declined two ways.

*The first Declension*

Of Pronoun adjectives with 3 endings, contains

1 Those in *us* and *er*; like *bonus, pulcher*; but *meus* makes the vocative *mi*.

2 These, *ipse, ille, iste, is, hic, qui, quis*; like *unus* for the most part; and of these, *qui* chiefly is called a relative, *quis* usually an interrogative.

*Ipse, ille, iste, thus.*

S.N. *e, a, um*. G. *i*. D. *i*, &c. but *ille, iste*, makes the neuter *ud*.

<i>is</i>		<i>eum</i>		<i>eo</i>
S.N. <i>ea</i>	G. <i>eius</i>	D. <i>ei</i>	A. <i>eam</i>	V. caret. A. <i>eâ</i>

<i>id</i>		<i>id</i>		<i>eo</i>
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<i>ii</i>	<i>eorum</i>	<i>eos</i>
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P.N. *ea*. G. *earum* D. *iis, eis* A. *ear* V. caret. A. *iis, eis*

<i>ea</i>	<i>eorum</i>	<i>ea</i>
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<i>hic</i>		<i>hunc</i>		<i>hoc</i>
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S.N. *hac* G. *hujus* D. *huic*. A. *hanc* V. caret. A. *hâc*

<i>hoc</i>		<i>hoc</i>		<i>hoc</i>
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<i>hi</i>	<i>horum</i>	<i>hos</i>
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P.N. *ha* G. *harum* D. *his* A. *has* V. caret. A. *his*

<i>hac</i>	<i>horum</i>	<i>hac</i>
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<i>qui, quis</i>	<i>quem</i>	<i>quo</i>
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S.N. *quæ* G. *cujus* D. *cui* A. *quam* V. caret. A. *quâ*

<i>quod, quid</i>	<i>quod, quid</i>	<i>quo, qui</i>
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<i>qui</i>	<i>quorum</i>	<i>quos</i>
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P.N. *quæ* G. *quarum* D. *quibus, &* A. *quas* V. caret. A. *qui-*

<i>quæ</i>	<i>quorum</i>	<i>queis</i>	<i>quæ</i>	( <i>bis, &amp; queis</i> .)
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*Quid* is used like a Substantive, *Aliquis, ecquis, nequis, siquis*, make the fœm. sing. & neut. plur. *qua*.

*Quisquis* like *quis*; but the neuter *quicquid, Isthic, or Istic, thus.*

S.N.



S.N. *isthic-ac-oc vel uc.* Ac. *isthunc-anc-oc vel uc*  
 Ab. *isthoc-ac-oc.*

The Interrogative *cujus* is hardly found but with these endings, *am, um.* N. *Idem, eadem, idem, &c.* Acc. *eundem, &c.* *Quidam* also  
 Ac. *quendam, &c.*

### The second Declension

Contains Pronouns in *as*, of one ending, noting  
 a nation or country: *Nostras, vestras, cujas.*

*atem.*

S.N. *as.* G. *atis.* D. *ati.* A. V. *as.* A. *ate, ati.*

*as.*

*ates.*

*ates. ates.*

P.N. G. *atium.* D. *atibus.* A. V. A. *atibus.*  
*atia.* *atia. atia.*

Note these English Pronouns; *I, thou, we, ye, he, she, they, who*, are to be taken for Nominatives; *His, her's, our's, their's, whose*, for Genitives; *Me, thee, us, you, him, her, whom*, for all other Cases, according to the signs or places. *You, yours, of yours*, if they belong to one, are to be Latined *tu, tuus*; if to more, *vos, vester*. *Him, her, his, them, their*, when they admit self after them, are to be Latined by *sui*; When *own*, *suus*. *Hereof, thereof, whereof*, and the like, are used for, of *this, of it, of which*.

*Memorial Verses expressing the Declensions, Terminations, and chiefly the Genders of Nouns.*

The Declensions with the Terminations.

*Formis quinque suos inflectunt nomina casus.*

*Fœminum a Primæ. Mas est us, er irque Secundæ;  
 Um neutrum ejusdem. Genera omnia Tertia & omnes  
 Pene capit fines. Mas Quartæ, us, Fœmina Quintæ, es.*

*Æ dat prima; secunda dat i; sibi tertia vult is;  
 Quarta dat us; dat ei Genitivo flexio quinta.*

The Greek Terminations.

*As, es, e, prima est; eus, os, on, forma secunda est:*

*As, a vel an, er, is, i vel in, on, tertia, & us, o.*

The Genders of Nouns.

*Quâ mas exprimitur vel fœmina, vox genus id fert.  
 Vox, utrumque notans sexum communis habetur.*

*Si fluvii, mensis, venti vox propria, mas est.*

*Insula fœminea est, urbs & regio; omnis & arbor.*

The Genders of Nouns in all but the third Declension are afore expressed. The Genders of the third are known by these endings.

*Mascula sunt er, or, os, o: venter, mos, honor, ordo.*

*Fœminea, impurum s, x, aus, as, ferè & es, is;*

*Et verbale in io, & polysyllabon in go, vel in do:*

*Mens, pax, laus, pietas, seges, iris, lectio, arundo,*

*U vel e, t, l, c, ur, en, us, vel ar, omnia Neutra.*

*Cornu, rete, caput, mel, lac, jecur, omen, onus, far.*

*Græco-latina genus suæ originis omnia servant.*

Exceptions to the foregoing Rules of the Genders.

## I. Masculines.

*Urbs vel in o, vel in i mas est: Agragas quoque Pontus,*

*Arbor spinus; & hujus qua vox forma, oleaster.*

*Mascula sol, ren, splenque lien, pectenque: salar, lar:*

*Et fursur, turtur, vultur: pes, poples, & ames,*

*Pres, paries, stipes, palmes, cum termite cespes,*

*Et limes, trames, gurges, fomesque, tudesque,*

*Et verres, & meridies vox unica quintæ:*

*Mugilis & mugil, natalis, aqualis, & unguis,*

*Callis, caulis, follis, collis, mensis, & ensis,*

*Sic fustis, funis, panis, sic crinis, & ignis,*

*Cassis, fascis, torris, sentis, piscis, & amnis,*

*Et vermis, vectis, postis, lapis, orbis, & axis.*

*As cum composito vel parte; ut centussis, bes.*

*Vas vadis, & mas, & sanguis, vomis, cucumis, glis:*

*Mus, lepus: & mons, pons, fons: dersque, bidenque, tridenque,*

*Occi-que dens, oriens, & torrens, adde rudensque:*

*Caudex, codex, pollex, podex, grexque, pulexque,*

*Atque culex & apex, vertex, murexque, latexque,*

*Ranex, atque rumex, cimexque, sorexque: Calixque,*

*Et fornix: volvox: tradux: quot & uncia in unx dar.*

## 2. Fœminines.

*Fœmineum est nomen fluvii vel in e vel a prima.*

Adria

Malc.

Alvus.



*Alvus, humus, vannus, colus & domus; atque acus, idus  
 Porticus, & tribus, atque manus, ficusque: pecusque  
 Dans pecudis; tellusque, palus, incusque, salusque:  
 Cos, dos; talio, per-que-duellio, grando, caro; arbor:  
 Quodque senex, juvenis, vir, servus nomen in us dans.*

### 3. Neuters.

*Urbs in e, l, vel in ur; siler, (arbor, robur) acerque,  
 Suber: & uber, tuber, verber, junge cadaver,  
 Gingiber, & laser, cicer, & piper, atque papaver,  
 Ver, iter, & spinther: cor, equor, marmor; & as, os;  
 Vas vasis neutrum est; sic quod variabile non est.*

### 4. Common.

*Hæc sunt Communis generis (sic nota Poetis,)  
 Pampinus & grossus, queis carba, us adde, rubusque:  
 Et penus, & specus; & torquis, cum reste, canalis,  
 Corbis, clunis, finis, pulvis, item cinis, stirps,  
 Scrobs, & adeps; linter; margo; cortexque filexque;  
 Pumex, obex, imbrex, varix; calixque pedis pars.  
 Adde dies; quæ vox numero mas sola secundo est.  
 Hæc fœmina: sal, vulgus, virus, pelagus, mas;  
 Quinque etiam numero sunt hæc neutralia primo.  
 His & plura, utrumque notant quæ nomina sexum,  
 (Queis genus, ut proprii sexus sit mentio, certum est:)  
 Sunt ut homo, bōs, dama. canis, limax, & anas, grus;  
 Nemo, parens, infans, adolescens; ales, & heres.  
 Interpres, comes, antistes cum præside, vates;  
 Miles: & affinis, patruelis, civis, & hostis,  
 Testis, custos, atque sacerdos; præsul, & exul:  
 Autor; fur, augur; judex, vindex, simul index.  
 Dux, conjux; verna: Et per a quæ sunt edita verbis;  
 Ut sunt agricola, advena: Sic in fine quibus ceps,  
 Fex, cen, spex; ut princeps, forfex, cornicen, auspex.*



## IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Are of three sorts: 1 *Redundant*. 2 *Deficient*.

*Variant*:

I. REDUNDANT, which in the same Case have divers endings.

1 Redundant in the Nominative: As, *baculus* *baculum*.

2 Redundant in other Cases: As, *jecur*, G. *oris*, *minoris*.

Many Neuters, commonly names of Feasts, make the Genitive in *ium* and *iorum*; as, *ancilia*, *lium*, *-liorum*: *Saturnalia*, *-lium*, *liorum*. Neuters likewise in *ma*, make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *matris* or *matibus*; as, *poema*, *-matris*, *-matibus*; so *quinguetria*, *-triis*, and *-tribus*.

*Laurus*, *pinus*, *cornus*, being of the second Declension, have also the endings of the fourth in *us* and *us*; so *colus*, *vulgus* in the Singular, amongst the Poets. S. N. *domus*, G. *mi&mus*, D. *mui*, A. *muum*, V. *mus*, A. *mo*. P. N. *mus*, G. *morum* & *muum*, D. *mibus*, A. *mos* & *mus*, V. *mus*, A. *mibus*.

II. DEFICIENT, which want 1 Number. 2 Case.

*Nouns Deficient in Number.*

1. Those that want the *Plural*: As all proper names. Most names of corn, spices, liquors, metals, arts, vices, virtues, diseases, and ages.

2. Those that want the *Singular*. 1 Most names of feasts, as *Bacchanalia*: 2 Others, of Cities, as *Baia*, *Gabii*.

Nouns

Nouns in *u* vary not in the singular, and are used in the N. A. V. and Abl. Cases; but in the Plural, they are regular.

Nouns of the fifth Declension have only three Cases Plural alike, the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative, except *acies, dies, facies, res, species*

*A Catalogue of Nouns wanting the Plural or Singular: O having such Cases only in them, as are here set down.*

### I. Singulars.

Ævum- <i>is</i> .	Gloria- <i>as</i> .	Metus- <i>us</i> .	Prosapia- <i>as</i> .	Talio.
Aër.	Gluten.	Muscus.	Pubes.	Tellus.
Bilis- <i>es</i> .	Hilum.	Mustum- <i>a</i> .	Pus.	Thus- <i>ra</i> .
Callum.	Hordeum- <i>a</i> .	Nihilum.	Quies.	Tussis.
Electrum- <i>a</i> .	Humus.	Nitrum.	Rus- <i>ra</i> .	Valetudo.
Coenum.	Indoles.	Paupertas.	Salum.	Ver.
Fama- <i>as</i> .	Jubar.	Pax.	Salus.	Vigor.
Fames.	Iustitium.	Pelagus.	Sanies.	Vinum- <i>a</i> .
Far- <i>rra</i> .	Lac.	Penum.	Senium.	Virus.
Fel.	Lethum.	Pituita.	Sifer.	Viscum.
Fimus.	Limus.	Pix- <i>ces</i> .	Sitis.	Vitrum.
Forum- <i>a</i> .	Lues.	Plebs.	Soboles- <i>es</i> .	Vulgus.
Fuga- <i>as</i> .	Lutum- <i>a</i> .	Pontus.	Solum- <i>a</i> .	
Gelu.	Mel- <i>lla</i> .	Proles.	Tabes.	

### Plurals.

Acta.	Compita.	Gerræ.	Mapalia.	Quisquilîa.
Adversaria.	Crepundia.	Idus.	Minæ.	Reliquiæ.
Ambages- <i>e</i> .	Cunabula.	Ilia.	Moenia.	Rostra.
Antes.	Cunæ.	Induciæ.	Munia.	Scopæ.
Antiæ.	Diræ.	Insidiæ.	Nonæ.	Scruta.
Apinæ.	Divitiæ.	Inferiæ.	Nugæ.	Tenebræ.
Arma.	Excubiæ.	Jugera- <i>is re</i>	Nuntiæ.	Tesqua.
Artus.	Exequiæ.	Lactes.	Oblivia.	Thermæ.
Blanditiæ.	Extæ.	Lemures.	Penates.	Tricæ.
Bellaria.	Exuviæ.	Liberi.	Phaleræ.	Valvæ.
Calendæ.	Facetiæ.	Lustra.	Plagæ.	Verbera- <i>ris-ri</i>
Cancelli.	Fasti.	Manes.	Plures- <i>us-ris</i> .	Vergiliæ.
Castra.	Fauces- <i>e</i> .	Manubiæ.	Præcordia.	Vindiciæ.
Clitellæ.	Feriæ.	Magalia.	Primitiæ.	Viscera- <i>e</i> .



## 2. Nouns deficient in Case.

1. *Aptots, or Indeclinables*: having the same end in all Cases, as *gummi, nequam, pondo*. Also these Plurals, *quatuor, quinque*, and so to *centum*: *tot, quot, &c.*

2. *Monoptots*, having only one case; *expes, nunci, incitas, inficias, ingratiis, sponte, jussu, injussu, natu, permissu, &c.*

3. *Diptots*, having only two cases; as *Fors, forte; impetis, -te; tabi, tabo; repetundarum, dis; suppetia, -as.*

4. *Triptots*, having three cases, 1. of one ending, in the Nom. Ac. and Voc. as *cete, fas, nefas, instar, nil, nihil, necesse, -um, volupe, grates*. 2. of two endings, as N. and Ac. *tantundem*, G. *tantidem*.

5. *Tetraptots*, Nouns having only four Cases.

N. *Nemo*. D. *nemini*. A. *neminem*. Ab. *nemine*.

N. *Vesper*. D. *ri*. A. *rum*. Ab. *re*.

*Indefinites, Interrogatives, and Distributives*, want the Voc. in both numbers. *Dapis, ditionis, frugis, opis, precis, proceris, sordis, vicis*, want the Nom. and Voc. Sing. *Vis*, the Dat. Sin.

## III. VARIANT. Nouns which do vary.

1. *Gender*: having one Gender in the Singular, and another in the Plural: As *cælum*, Plur. *cæli*: *delicium*-æ: *epulum*, æ: *nundinum*-æ: *balneum*-æ: the Poets have *balnea*. *Carbasus, jocus, locus, sibilus*; also *capistrum, filum, frenum, rastrum*, Pl. i & -a.

2. *Flection*: as *vas, vasis*. Plu. *vasa vasorum*\* \* *vasum* Plaut.  
*vasis*: *iter, itineris*: *vis*, Pl. *vires*, &c.

3. *Gender and Flection*: as *Supellex, supellectilis*, Pl. *supellectilia*.

## Nouns differing in the end of their Cases from the common Type.

1. In the *First Declension*, *Anima, dea, equa, filia, liberta, mula, nata* with such others, make the D. and Abl. plural in *is* or *abus*.

2. In the *Second Declension*, Proper names in *ius*, make the Voc. in *i*; as *Tullius*, O *Tulli*; so *filius*, O *fili*. *Deus* makes the Voc. like the Nominative.

3. In the *Third Declension*, Names of Rivers ending in *is*, make the Acc. in *im*, and the Abl. in *i*, as *Thamesis im, i*. Likewise *amussis, raucis, sitis, tussis, vis*. Some others are found, in these terminations *im* and *i*, chiefly among the Poets; *canalis, clavis, cutis, febris, navis, pelvis, puppis, securis, strigilis, torquis, turris*: and Substantives made of Adjectives, *aqualis, bipennis, &c.*

Neuters in *e, al, ar*, make the Abl. in *i*, except *far, hepar, jubar, nectar*. Nouns called *Gentiles*, in *as-at*, make the Abl. in *e* or *i*: as *Kavennas, are, ati*: so *affinis, amnis, anguis, avis, civis, ignis, vestis, unguis, imber, supellex*. The Poets sometimes put *e* for *i*: as *mare* for *mari*: and *i* for *e*; as *occipiti* for *occipite*, &c.

These Adjectives, *dives, hospes, sospes, pauper*, make the Abl. only in *e*: *memor* only in *i*.

Neuters making the Abl. sing. in *i*, make the plural in *ia*: as *retia*.

Likewise the Abl. sing. in *i*, (†) makes the Gen. plur. in *ium* as *retium*. Also Nouns ending in (\*) *es, is*, not increasing; as *nubes-bium, piscium*: or in two (") consonants; as *ars artium, merx mercium*. These also make *ium, mas, vas-adis*: *dis, glis, lis, vis*: *cos, dos, os, ossis*: *mus, plur. caros*: *lar*: *linter, venter, uter*: *cor*: *sal*: *nex, nix, nox, crux, fauces, manes, penates, &c.*

Except these making the Gen. plur. in *am*, (†) *celer, memor, pubes, strigilis, supplex, uber, vetus*, (\*) *vates, canis, juvenis, panis*, (") *adeptus, celebs, consors, hyems*: and compounds in *-ceps, -fex, ops, pos, corpus*; as *princeps, principum*. Many others sometimes leave out *i* as *apum, prudentum, &c.* *Bos* makes G. *boum*. D. *bobus*.

4. In the *Fourth Declension*, *Arcus, artus, lacus, partus, specus, tribus* make the Dat. and Abl. plur. in *ubus, ficus, porticus, quercus, questus, ubus* and *ibus*. To which may be added *genu, veru, &c.*



## A V E R B

Is a word, that joyneth the signification of the rest together.

A Verb is either *Personal*, varied by three persons : or *Impersonal*, varied by the third person singular only.

There be three kinds of *Verbs Personals*.

1. *Active*, known by the sign *do* : the Latin ends in *o* ; as *I do love amo*.

2. *Passive*, known by the sign *am* : the Latin ends in *or* ; as *I am loved amor*.

3. *Common*, partly *Active*, partly *Passive* : for it either ends in *o*, and signifieth passively, and is called a *Neuter*, as *I am sick ægroto* : or it ends in *or*, and signifieth actively, and is called a *deponent*; as *I follow sequor* : Of which last, a few are found in some Tenses, to signifie passively. The *Neuter* cannot take *r* to it, nor the *Deponent* cast *r* away.

The Verb *am sum*, is called a *Verb Substantive* and hath a peculiar form, with it's Compounds; as *I may possum*.

The English expresse oftentimes the *Neuter* by a *Passive*, as, *he was come*, i.e. *he came* : And use their *Active* as a *Passive*, as *I burn uro*, *uror*.

## M O O D S.

A Verb hath four *Moods*, which expresse the manner : Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Infinitive.

1. The *Indicative* declares the thing. 2. The *Imperative* bids or commands. 3. The *Potential* shews it possible: & when a sign of wishing goes before it, it is called

called an *Optative*, after the Particles *if, when, that* and the like, it is called a *Subjunctive*. 4. The *Infinitive* notes no certain number or person.

The *English Imperative* puts the Person after it self, or else after signs *do, let*. The *Infinitive*, commonly hath the sign *to* before it.

There are also peculiar to the *Latin*, 3. *Gerunds* ending in *di, do, dum* : and 2. *Supines*, one Active in *um*, the other Passive in *u* : All these are used for the *Infinitive*.

## TENSES.

A *Verb* hath five *Tenses*, which express the time *Present. Imperfect. Präterperf. Präterpluperf. Future*.

The first notes the *time present* ; the three next, the *time somewhat past* ; the last, *to come*.

*A Rule to know the Tenses in English.*

The *Præters* are made by *d* in the end : Sometimes by *t, u* ; or by change of Vowels. All the *Tenses* borrow signs of the Verbs, *have, may, shall, will*.

The *Present* useth the sign *do* : the *Imperfect* the sign *did* : the *Präterperfect* *have* : the *Präterpluperfect* *had* : the *Future* *shall* or *will*.

\* Often In the *Potential Mood* ; the *Present* useth the sign *may* or *can* \* : the *Imperfect* two first *Præters*, *might, could, would, should* : The *Präterpluperfect* keeps the sign *had* † ; the *Future*, *shall* or *will have*.

† In- All make the sign of the *Verb* in the second Person Sing. to end in *st* : the *Present* makes the third Person Sing. end in *th* or *s*, but the *Präterperfect* makes its sign *so*.

possibi- The *Passive tenses* borrow their signs from the Verb *am*,  
ity.

## A Conjugation

Is the ordering of a *Verb* with its *Tenses, Moods, Numbers, and Persons*.

There are four *Conjugations* of *Latin Verbs*.

(The *English Conjugations* seem to be two : the first changeth not the Primitive vowel in the *Præters*, as *I love, I loved* : the second doth, as *I teach, I taught*.)

The 1. makes the *Verbs* second Person in *as* : the 2. in *es* : the 3. in *is* short : the 4. in *is* long.

*Is* from *io* is long. Except *Capio, Cupio, Facio, Fodio, Fugio, Jacio, Lacio, Quatio, Rapio, Sapio, Specio*. With their Compound *allo Pario*.



Conjugation of a Verb Active.

Amo.

Doceo.

Lego.

Audio.

1. o, as, avi. 2. eo, es, ui. 3. o, is, i. 4. io, is, iui.

	Indicative.	Imp.	Potent.	Infinit.	Particip.
Present.	<i>Amo.</i>	<i>Ama.</i>	<i>Amem.</i>	<i>Amare.</i>	<i>Amant</i>
Imperf.	<i>Amabam.</i>		<i>Amarem.</i>		
1. Future.	<i>Amabo.</i>				
Præterp.	<i>Amavi.</i>		<i>Amaverim.</i>	<i>Amavisse.</i>	
Præterpl.	<i>Amaveram.</i>		<i>Amavissem.</i>		
2. Future.			<i>Amavero.</i>		<i>Amaturus</i>
Present.	<i>Doceo.</i>	<i>Doce.</i>	<i>Doceam.</i>	<i>Docere.</i>	<i>Docens</i>
Imperf.	<i>Docebam.</i>		<i>Docerem.</i>		
1. Future.	<i>Docebo.</i>				
Præterp.	<i>Docui.</i>		<i>Docuerim.</i>	<i>Docuisse.</i>	
Præterpl.	<i>Docueram.</i>		<i>Docuisssem.</i>		
2. Future.			<i>Docuero.</i>		<i>Docturus</i>
Present.	<i>Lego.</i>	<i>Lege.</i>	<i>Legam.</i>	<i>Legere.</i>	<i>Legens</i>
Imperf.	<i>Legebam.</i>		<i>Legerem.</i>		
1. Future.	<i>Legam.</i>				
Præterp.	<i>Legi.</i>		<i>Legerim.</i>	<i>Legisse.</i>	
Præterpl.	<i>Legeram.</i>		<i>Legissem.</i>		
2. Future.			<i>Legero.</i>		<i>Lecturus</i>
Present.	<i>Audio.</i>	<i>Audi.</i>	<i>Audiam.</i>	<i>Audire.</i>	<i>Audiens</i>
Imperf.	<i>Audiebam.</i>		<i>Audirem.</i>		
1. Future.	<i>Audiam.</i>				
Præterp.	<i>Audivi.</i>		<i>Audiverim.</i>	<i>Audivisse.</i>	
Præterpl.	<i>Audiveram.</i>		<i>Audivissem.</i>		
2. Future.			<i>Audivero.</i>		<i>Auditurus</i>

Note. In all Conjugations the Tenses from the Præter are formed alike.

## Formation of Persons.

* <i>io</i> , makes <i>iunt</i> .	Indic. <i>Amo.</i>	<i>o, as, at.</i>		<i>amus, atis, ant.</i>
	<i>Doceo.</i>	<i>eo, es, et.</i>	S.	<i>emus, etis, ent.</i>
	Pref. <i>Lego.</i>	<i>o, is, it.</i>	Pl.	<i>imus, itis, *unt.</i>
	<i>Audio.</i>	<i>io, is, it.</i>		<i>imus, itis, iunt.</i>
* <i>io</i> , makes <i>iunto</i> .	Imper. <i>Ama.</i>	<i>a, ato, ato.</i>		<i>ate, atote ; anto.</i>
	<i>Doce.</i>	<i>e, eto ; eto.</i>	S.	<i>ete, etote ; ento.</i>
	Pref. <i>Lege.</i>	<i>e, ito ; ito.</i>	Pl.	<i>ite, itote ; *unto.</i>
	<i>Audi.</i>	<i>i, ito ; ito.</i>		<i>ite, itote ; iunto.</i>

In all other Tenses observe these final letters *m*, *i*, *o*, and by them form the Persons according to this Type.

*m, s, t.                      mus, tis, nt.*

Sing. *i, isti, it.* Plur. *imus, istis, erunt, vel ere.*

*o, is, it.                      imus, itis, unt. int* in the Potent.

*A*, before *M*, in the Future is varied into *e*.

The Persons of the present Potential are used for the Imperative throughout, *amet* let him love, &c.

Gerunds, 1. *andi, ando, andum.* 2. 3. *endi, endo, endum.* 4. *iendi, iendo, iendum.*

Supines. 1. *atum.* 2. 3. *tum.* 4. *itum.*

## The Verb Sum.

	Indic.	Imper.	Potent.	Infin.	Particip.
Pref.	<i>Sum.</i>	<i>Es.</i>	<i>Sim.</i>	<i>Esse.</i>	
Imperf.	<i>Eram.</i>		<i>Essem vel</i>		
1. Future	<i>Ero.</i>		<i>(Forem.</i>		
Preterperf.	<i>Fui.</i>		<i>Fuerim.</i>	<i>Fuisse</i>	
Preterplu.	<i>Fueram.</i>		<i>Fuissem.</i>		
2. Future			<i>Fuero.</i>	<i>Fore.</i>	<i>Futurus.</i>

## Formation of Persons.

Indic. Pref. S. *Sum, es, est.* Pl. *Sumus, estis. Sunt.*

Imper. Mood. S. *es, esto.* Pl. *este. Sunto.*  
*esto.                      estote.*

The other Tenses form their Persons by the foregoing Type.

Con



## Conjugation of a Verb Passive.

	Indicat.	Imper.	Potent.	Infinitive.	Particip.
Present.	<i>Amor.</i>	<i>Amare.</i>	<i>Amer.</i>	<i>Amari.</i>	<i>Amatus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Amabar.</i>		<i>Amarer.</i>		
Future.	<i>Amabor.</i>			<i>Amatū iri.</i>	<i>Amandus.</i>
Present.	<i>Doceor.</i>	<i>Docere.</i>	<i>Docear.</i>	<i>Doceri.</i>	<i>Doctus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Docebar.</i>		<i>Decerer.</i>		
Future.	<i>Docebor.</i>			<i>Doctū iri.</i>	<i>Docendus.</i>
Present.	<i>Legor.</i>	<i>Legere.</i>	<i>Legar.</i>	<i>Legi.</i>	<i>Lectus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Legebar.</i>		<i>Legerer.</i>		
Future.	<i>Legar.</i>			<i>Lectum iri.</i>	<i>Legendus.</i>
Present.	<i>Audior.</i>	<i>Andire.</i>	<i>Audiar.</i>	<i>Audiri.</i>	<i>Auditus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Audiebar.</i>		<i>Audirer.</i>		
Future.	<i>Audiar.</i>			<i>Auditū iri.</i>	<i>Audiendus.</i>

Note the Passive hath no Perfect, nor Preterpluperfect, nor in the Potential a Future; but these Tenses are supplied by the Tenses of *Sum* and the *Participle*. Thus.

*Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus.*

Pres.	<i>Sum vel su</i>	<i>sim vel fuerim</i>	<i>esse vel fuisse.</i>
Pr.pl.	<i>eram vel fueram</i>	<i>essem vel fuisset</i>	
Future		<i>ero vel fuero</i>	

## Formation of Persons.

## Indicative Mood.

	<i>Amor</i>	<i>or, aris vel are, atur.</i>	<i>amur, amini, antur.</i>
P.	<i>Doceor</i>	<i>S. eor, eris vel ere, etur.</i>	<i>P. emur, emini, entur.</i>
	<i>Legor</i>	<i>S. or, eris vel ere, itur.</i>	<i>P. imur, imini, iuntur.</i>
	<i>Audior</i>	<i>ior, iris vel ire, itur.</i>	<i>imur, imini, iuntur.</i>

## Imperative Mood.

	<i>Amare</i>	<i>are vel ator, ator.</i>	<i>aminor, antor.</i>
P.	<i>Docere</i>	<i>S. ere vel etor, etor.</i>	<i>P. emenor, entor.</i>
	<i>Legere</i>	<i>S. ere vel itor, itor.</i>	<i>P. imenor, untor.</i>
	<i>Audire</i>	<i>ire vel itor, itor.</i>	<i>imenor, iuntor.</i>

The Imperative Mood in both voices hath no first Person.

All other Tenses from their Persons by this Type.

S. *r, ris vel re, tur.*

P. *mur, mini, ntur.*

*bor, beris vel bere, bitur.* P. *bimur, bimini, buntur.*

A before *r*, in the Future is varied into *e*.

Supines, 1. *atu.* 2, 3. *tu.* 4. *itu.*

## A PARTICIPLE

Hath Case and Gender, like a Noun; Tense, like a Verb.

There be four *Participles*; two Active, two Passive: Either of which are, 1. *Present.* 2. *Future.*

The *Present Passive* is also *Preter.*

### The Participle Active.

1. The *English present* ends in *ing*, the *Latin* in *ns.* 1. *ans.* 2 and 3. \* *ens.* 4. *iens.*

\* *io, iens.*

2. The *English Future* hath the sign *about to*: the *Latin* ends in *rus.* 1. *aturus.* 2 and 3. *turus.* 4. *iturus.*

### The Participle Passive.

1. The *English Present* ends in *d, t, n*: the *Latin* in *tus.* 1. *atus.* 2 and 3. *tus.* 4. *itus.*

2. The *English Future* hath the sign *to be*: the *Latin* ends in *dus.* 1. *andus.* 2 and 3 \* *endus.* 4. *iendus.*

\* *io, iendus.*

The *Active Present* is declined like *Prudens*: the rest, like *bonus*.

### A Verb Deponent

Is declined like a *Passive*: but hath also the *Gerunds*, *Supines*, and *Participles* of an *Active*.

*Sequor, sequeris vel sequere: sequi: sequendi, sequendo, sequendum: secutum, secutu: secutus: secuturus: sequens: sequendus.*

Where Note, the Participle in *tus*, is *Englished* by the sign *having*; as, *secutus having followed.*

Formation



## Formation of the Tenses.

The *Present* is the root of all other Tenses.

The *Perfect tense*

Is made of the second person of the *Present*, by turning 1. *as* into *avi*: 2. *es* into *ui*: 3. *is* into *i*: 4. *is* into *ivi*.

Many Verbs of the four Conjugations, make the *Perfect tenses* otherwise.

In the first Conjugation, these four ways, 1. in *vi*; as *lavo, lavi*: 2. in *ui*; as *domo-mui*: 3. *do* makes *dedi*: *sto* makes *steti*.

In the second also, these four ways, 1. in *di*; as *video di*: whereof some repeat their first Consonant with the Vowel; as *mordeo, momordi*: 2. in *si*; as *geo* after *l*: with some others: 3. in *xi*; as *luceo, luxi*: 4. in *vi*, as those that end in *veo*, and others.

In the third, these six ways, 1. in *si*; as *go* after *r*, and many others: 2. in *xi*; as *-bo, -go, -cto*, and others: 3. in *psi*; as *-bo, -po*, and others: 4. in *ui*; as *-lo, -mo*, and others: 5. in *vi*; as *-sco, -no*, and others: 6. in *ivi*, as *peto, &c.*

Here also divers Verbs repeat their first letters, as *curro, cucurri*: others change their Vowel, as *ago, egi*; *fallo, fefelli*; *cano, cecini*: or lose a Consonant, as *vinco, vici*; *rumpo, rupi*.

Some have two *Preters*, as *pungo, punxi, pupugi*.

In the fourth Conjug. these three ways: 1. in *si*, as *sentio, sensi*, and others: 2. in *xi*, as *sancio, sancti, &c.* 3. *venio* makes *veni*.

Many

Many of these *Verbs Compounded*, change their first vowel : 1. into *e* ; as *damno*, *condemno* : 2. into *i*, as *tango*, *contingo* : [ of this kind some keep the vowel of the simple, in the perfect, as *inficio*, *infeci* ] 3. into *u* ; as *calco*, *conculco*. 4. some cast away *a* ; as *claudio*, *occludo*.

The repeated Consonant of the Preter tense, is omitted in the compound, as *intendo*, *intendi*.

### The Imperfect and Future

Are formed of the second person of the Present, by turning *s* of the first and second Conjug. into *bam* and *bo*; as *amas*-*abam*-*abo* : *doces*-*ebam*-*ebo*. But in the third, *s* into *ebam*-*am* ; as *legis*-*ebam*-*am*. In the fourth, *s* into *iebam*, *iam* ; as *audis*-*iebam*-*iam*.

*iebam*  
*iebam*,  
*iam*.

### The Imperative

Is made of the second person of the Present Indicative, by casting away *s* ; *amas*, *ama* : but in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e* ; as *legis*, *lege*.

### The Potential

Forms the *Present* and *Imperfect* from the like Tenses of the Indicative, by turning *o* into *am* ; *bam* into *rem* ; as *lego*, *-am*, *legebam*-*rem*. But in the first Conjug. *o* makes *em* ; as *amo*-*em* : and in the fourth, *iebam*-*irem* ; as *audiebam* *audirem*.

*iebam*  
makes  
also  
*irem*,  
*erem*.

The *Preterpluperfect* of the *Indicative*, and the *three last tenses* of the *Potential*, are made of the Perfect of the Indicative, by turning *i* into *eram*, *erim*, *issem*, *ero*.

### The Infinitive

*Present* is made of the second person of the Indicative present, by changing *s* into *re* ; as *amas* *amare* : But here also in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e* ; as *legis*, *legere*.

The *perfect* is made of the first person of the Indicative perfect, by changing *i* into *isse* ; as *amavi*, *amavisse*.

### The Supine

Is made of the Preter, by turning *i* into *tum* : and casting away *u*, as *amavi*, *amatum*.

Where note *g*, *q*, *x*, afore *tum*, is made *c* ; as *legi* *lectum* : But *ui* is commonly made *itum* ; as *domui* *domitum*.

Some



Some Verbs make the end of the Supine, 1 in *sum*; as the *Præters* in *di, li, ri, si*, with some others: 2. in *xum*, as *fluxi, fluxum*.

The letters repeated in the beginning of the *Præter*, are here cast away; and *a* that was changed, is restored; as *cecini, cantum*.

Some Compound Supines change the Vowel of the Simple, as *notum, cognitum*, chiefly *a* into *e*, as *factum, infectum*.

### The Participle

Present Active is formed from the second Person of its Tense, by taking *n*; as 1. Conjug. *as, ans*, 2. *es, ens*, \* 3. *is, ens*, 4. *is, iens*. \* *io, is, iens*.

The Future Active in *rus*, and *Præter Passive*, are formed from the second Supine by taking *rus*, and *s*; as *amatu, amaturus, amatus*.

The Future in *dus* is made of the Present Participle, by turning *s* into *dus*; as *amans, amandus*.

### A Verb Passive

Forms its Tenses from the Active, by turning *o* into *or*: *m* into *r*; as *amo amor, amem amer*. The Infinitive present turns the last *e* into *i*; as *amare, ri*; and in the third Conjugation loseth *er* before *i*; as *legere legi*.

### A Verb Impersonal

Is known by this sign *it*; as *it behoveth oportet*. And it is used in the third pers. sing. throughout all tenses and moods; as *it becometh decet, decebat, decuit, &c. it is said dicitur; dicebatur*.

Verbs Neuters do form Impersonal Passives; as *statuor, pugnatur*.

The Impersonal may be applied to all three persons of both numbers.

### Irregular Verbs.

I. REDUNDANT; as 1. Present, *strideo, strido*. 2. Perfect: *mereor, meritus sum & merui*. 3. Future, as *sciam, scibo*. 4. Infinitive; as *fulgêre, fulgere, emori, emoriri*.

The Verb *edo* borrows from *sum* these Redundant

dant persons ; *es, est, estis: es, esto: este, estote: essem: esse.* *Estur* is also used for *editur*. The Compound makes two Supines, *comesum* and *comestum*.

*Eo* (and *Queo*) of the fourth Conjugat. make the Imperf. in *ibam*, and the Future in *ibo* : and sometimes *-iam* in the Compound: *ambio*, only *ambiam*. The Gerund, and Participle in Oblique Cases, use *en*, for *ie* ; as *periens, pereuntis* : except *ambio*.

**II. DEFECTIVES.** 1. in the Perfect, as *vado*. 2. in the Supine, as *disco*.

*Capi, odi, memini* form only the Perfect, & P. pl. perfect ; and, in the Potential Mood, the Future. *Odi* hath another Perfect, *Osus sum* : *Memini* also makes the Imperat. *memento, mementote*.

*Quæso, quæsumus.*

*Aio, ais, ait, aiunt : aiebam, as, at, amus, atis, ant : aias, aiat, aiatis, aiant : ai : aiens.*

*Inquam* (*inquo* rarely) *is, it, imus, iunt : inquebat, bant : inquisti : inquires, et : inque, ito.*

*Ausim* and *Faxo, is, it, int.*

*Salvo* and *Ave, eto: ete, etote : ere* : Also *salvebo, is, it.*

*Apage, apagite. Cedo. Explicit. Infit. Ovat, ovans. Prel. dor, for. Imperat. sci, fi, are not used.*

**III. VARIANT or ANOMAL** : those that vary from the Regular form, or borrow their Tenses.

Such are chiefly *Possum, Fio, Volo, Nolo, Malo, Fero.*

*Possum* is declined like *Sum*.

Indic. Pres. *Possum, potes, potest: possumus, potestis, possunt.*

*Volo, nolo, malo*, differ from the form of the third Con-



Conjug. in the Present tenses, and also in the Imperfect Potential; much alike.

Indicative Present.

*Volo, vis, vult: volumus, vultis, volunt.*

*Nolo, non vis, non vult: nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.*

*Malo, mavis, mavult: malumus, mavultis, malunt.*

Potential.

*Pres. velim, nolim, malim. Imp. vellem, nollem, mallem.*

These are varied in the persons, as *sim, essem; possim, possem*, by the final *m*.

Infinitive.

Present. *velle, nolle, malie*: like *posse, esse*.

Imperative.

*Noli* is varied like *audi*: all the rest want it.

*Fio* makes Potent. Imperf. *fierem*: Infin. *fieri*.

*Fero* loses the Vowel next to *r*, in these: *fers, fert, fertis: ferte, fertote: ferrem: ferre*.

Imperat. *fer*; also *dic, duc, fac*, lose *e* in the end.

Memorial Verses for forming the Verbs.

*Quatuor ad formas verbum sua tempora flectit;*  
As dat Prima: Secunda dat es: is Tertia, quarta.

Formation of the Perfect tense.

1. Conjugation.

As *avi* format, *Lavo* sed *lavi*, *juvo* *juvi*,  
Dat *mico*, *ui*, *frico*, *ui*, *crepo*, *ui*, *seco*, *ui*, *domo*-*uique*,  
Sic *sono*, *ui*, *tono*, *ui*, *veto*, *ui*; do *dedi*, *sto* *steti* *vult*.

2. Conjugation.

*Es* *sibi* format *ui*, Post *l*, *geo* vertitur in *si*,  
*Ardeo*, *rideo*, *suadeo*, & *urgeo* sic faciunt *si*,  
*Hereo* item *hasi*, *mulceo*, *mulsi*, *torqueo* *torsi*,  
*A maneo* *mansi*, *jubeo* *jussi*: *Augeo* & *auxi*,  
*Frigeo* sic *frixi*, sic *luceo*, *lugeo* *luxi*.

*Fit veovi: cieo sic civi; sic fleo flevi,  
Sic neo vult nevi, vico formare vievi.*

*Prandeo, item sedeo, video, formant deo per di:  
Pendeo habere pependi, mordeo vultque momordi;  
Spendeo habere spondendi, tondeo vultque totondi.*

### 3. Conjugat.

*Is facit i, Sed ho, go, cto, syllaba vertitur in xi.  
Adde quibus coquo, dico, duco, struo, fluo, vivo:*

*Deme lego legi: post & r, go sibi vult si;*

*Hac quoque rado, lado, ludo, divido, trudo,*

*Clando, plando, rodo, ex do semper faciunt si:*

*Mitto misi; iuro, gero, cedo, premo geminant s.*

*Bo vel po sit psi; bibo, lambo, scabo variant nil;  
Como, promo, demo, sumo, temno itidem psi.*

*O dat ui, post l, m; psallo, fallo, emo tantum i.  
Vertitur hic etiam o per ui, pinso, strepo, sterto,  
Texo, sic rapio rapui, meto messui habebit.*

*Sco vel no fit vi; simul hac arcesso, lacezzo,  
Et cupio, peto, quarta ritu, flexa per ivi.*

*Vinco, scindo, findo, fundo, linguo suum n:  
Rempo m perdit. Quinque hac a per e sibi formant,  
Frango fregi, ago & egi: Sic capio, facioque,  
Et jacio: pono posui, gigno genui dat.*

*Quero quasi vi, sperno spreui, tero trivi,  
Sterno stravi; sisto activum jure stiti vult.*

*Multa hic verba duas gaudent geminare priores,  
Ut carro, posco, pecto, pendo, quoque tendo,  
Dempto s, disco, n tundo: Septem adhibent e,  
Nempe hac cum medio i, cado, cado, sic cano, tango:  
Cum medio e, fallo, pario: pello pepuli dat.*

*Multa etiam geminant Perfectum, ut parco peperci,  
Antiquum & parsi; vello velli quoque vulsi,  
Dat verro verri & versi; pluo rite plui, vi.  
Pungo dat pupugi & punxi: sero semino sevi,  
Sentu alio servi: -sivi vult sique capezzo;  
Vult sapio -ivi & ui; necto, pecto, -exui, & exi.*



*Alino lini, livi, lévi, à pango pacifcor  
it pepegi; pro jungo, pegi; pro cano, panxi.*

#### 4. Conjugation.

*Quarta dat is, ivi: venio sed vult dare veni:  
fulcio fulsi, farcio farsî, sartio sarsî,  
lanrio item hausi, sentio sensi, sepio sepsi:  
vincio, sancio per xi; Et amicio amicus amixi:  
pro salto salio format salui salique.*

#### Formation of the Compound Perfects.

*Compositum flecte ut simplex: geminatio cunctis  
sed perit, exceptis a dilco, posco, creatis,  
Ado nata didi, tibi flexio tertia format:  
Unum abscondo abscondi, à sto compôsta stiti dant.  
Decurro, excurro, praeurro flecte cucurri,  
Et curri: -punxi à pungo: -pupugi que repungo.  
Aplico compositum cum nomine, sub, re, -plicavi:  
Cetera-ui aut avi; sic increpo, discrepo: Olevi  
Ex oleo; hæc obolet, redolet, subolet sed ui dant.*

Compounds whose simples are not used; at least, not in the Perfect.

*Alacio lexi, elicio elicui: à leo levi:  
Aspecio spexi: à cumbo cubui: à pleo plevi:  
Acerno crevi: quatio quassi; conniveo nivi:  
Cado vasi: sorbeo sorbui, habet quoque sorpsi.  
Cello cellui k. et, solum percello culi dat.*

#### Compounds changing the Vowel of their Simples.

*Damno, lacto, sacro, fallo, arceo, farcio, tracto,  
Partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo, parioque,  
Et capto, jacto, gradior; sic cando, fatifcor,  
Vocalem primam Presentis in e sibi mutant.  
Curo, de jero, pejero: sic halo quoque anhele:  
Mando, commendo: patior sic perpetior dat:  
Apasco, compesco, dispesco-elicui habebunt:  
Apario natum, perui: sed con, re, -peri dant.  
Cado, cado, statuo, rapio, sapio, cano, lado.  
Quero, egeo, teneo, taceo, lateo, salioque.*

Tango, Sic habeo, nisi post habeo; fateorque,  
Vocalem primam presentis in i sibi mutant.

\* Soam- A placeo sic \* displicio: à maneo, bene formant:  
biofrom In-præ-pro simul e-mineo-mīnuī: à cano nata  
eo. Præteritum per ui, ceu concino concinni, dant.

Adjice & hæc ago, emo, sedeo, capio, premo, pango,  
Et jacio, lacio, specio, frangoque, reagoque,  
Et, cum præposito, facio: Quæ singula primam  
Vocalem thematis, non perfecti, per i mutant.  
Sic lego, si non præcedat per, præ, re, sub, & trans.  
[Hæc tria, lexi, intelligo, diligo, negligo, formant.]

Excipe circumago, perago, satago: simul ista,  
Degi à dego, coegi à cogo, supersedeoque:  
Et coëmo: Depango, circumpango, repango,  
Oppango: Pergo, surgo abjiciunt thematis re.

A calco, salto compōsta, per u variant a.  
Perdunt a nata ex causo, quatio, lavo, claudio:  
Et plando, solum quod nata per o tibi format.

### Formation of the Supine.

I fit tum, dempto u: redit a: geminatio nulla est.  
g, q, x prope tum, in c versis; excipe texo.

Quod dat ui, dat itum verbum quodcunque Secunda:  
Exceptis doceo, teneo: Sic facta Supina  
Ex domui, sonui, tonui, crepui, vetuique,  
Et fremui, gemui, molui, strepui, elicuique:  
Et posui, genui, plicui, fugio, bibo, pedo.

Verba in uo formant, utum: luo, vel ruo itum vult:  
Sic quoque solvo solutum, sic & volvo volutum:  
Vult cavi cautum, favi sibi gignere fautum.

Di fit sum: Geminant sed s tibi quatuor ista:  
Nempe fidi, fodi, pariter sedique, scidique:  
Unum rite dedi formare datum solet, ex do.

Li, ri; sum: pepuli tamen, atque culi facit i, -sum,  
Deme tuli latum, peperit sic excipe partum.

Si fit sum: misi sed missum, s geminato:  
Post p, si format tum: emi emptum, fulcio fultum,



Ussi ustum, gessi gestum, torsi quoque tortum :  
 Farfi, sarfi, indulsi : hausi haustum, torreo tostum.  
 Cellui habet celsum, A meto, censeo flecte-sui-sum,  
 Figo, flecto, necto, pecto, plecto, fluo, -xum.  
 Fingo, mingo, pingo, ringo, stringo, pinso, adimunt n. \*  
 Rariùs hæ formæ, vœnivi à vœ neo venum ;  
 Misceo mistum & mixtum ; mulsi à mulgeo mulctum :  
 Pavi etiam pastum, verti versum ; colo cultum.  
 Sevi ritè satum ; Sepelivi ritè Sepulcrum.  
 Dant sola hæc, sint plura licet, perfectæ Supinum.  
 Levi, pegi, parsi, punxi, versi, vulsi.  
 Asto steti, vel sisto stiti, commune statum fit.  
 Dat tutudi tunsam & tnsam : dat alo altum alitumque ;  
 Sic tendo tensum & tentum ; pandi quoque passum  
 Et pansum ; lavo vult lotum, lautum, atque lavatum.

\* Hy-  
perm,

### Formation of the Compound Supines.

Paucâ à Simplicibus variant Compôstæ Supinis :  
 Atundo tantum tnsam : A ruo nata, ratum dant.  
 Hæc jactum, factum, captum, raptum, a per e mutant.  
 Et sparsum, cantum, carptum, fartum, quoque partum.  
 Verte statum, satum in i : didi & ex do ritè ditum vult.  
 Ex notum duo tantum, cognitum & agnitum, habentur.  
 Ex saltum sultum : Ex adolevi sit quoque adultum.

### Formation of the Participle.

Verba in or admitunt ex posteriore Supino  
 Par-cipium, u verso per us : His sed propria forma est :  
 Dat patiôr passus : fateor fassus : quibus orta  
 Ecapiunt : Gradior sic gressus, vultque fatiscor  
 Fessus, metior & mensus facit, utor & usus.  
 Pro texo orditus, proque incipio ordior orsus.  
 Areor & ratus : A fruor & fructus, fruitusque.  
 Dat labor lapsus, dat misereôrque misertus.  
 Vitor nisus, nixus, nanciscor dare naetus,  
 Vultque pasciscor pactus, vult adipiscor adeptus :  
 Obliviscor & oblitus : ulciscor & ultus.  
 Vt loquor adde locutus : & sequor adde secutus

*Junge queror questus, proficiscor junge profectus.  
 Atueor tuitus; solet obtueor dare-tutus.  
 A comminiscor commentus, ab experiorque  
 Expertus, fit ab expergiscor & experrectus,  
 Mortuus à morior, format sic anxius angor.*

## Heteroclite Verbs.

## I. REDUNDANT in the Perfect.

*Præteritum activa & passiva vocis habent hæc :  
 Nubo, juro simul titubo, sic prandeo, cæno,  
 Et placeo, suesco, mereor, poto quoque potus.  
 Sic careo (nisi mavis nomen dicere) cassus.  
 Adde libet, licet, atque piget, pudet : adjice tadet  
 Tadnit, & pertasum est : quæ vox dignior usu.*

## II. DEFECTIVE. 1. Wanting the Perfect.

*Præteritum fugiunt, aveo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco,  
 Meio, cerno, renideo, mareo, polleo, vergo,  
 \* Neu- Vado, furo, ferio, tollo\* sisto, liquet. In-ico  
 1er. Inceptiva; quibus non perfectum thema supplet.  
 Et Meditativum; nisi parturio, esurioque.  
 Sic ringor, vescor, medeor, liquor, reminiscor :  
 Et passiva, quibus caruere activa supinis.*

## 2. Wanting the Supines.

*Perfecto quæ manca suprâ, sunt manca Supino.  
 Junge hæc lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, prodigo, parco,  
 Posco, compesco, dispesco, disco, refello,  
 Dego, ango, sugo, lingo, ningo, satagoque,  
 Profilio, absilio, metuo, tremo, gestio, sterto,  
 Incesso, sapio, sideo, ingruo, congruo, clango,  
 Psallo, volo, nolo, malo, caluo, cluo, strido,  
 Respuo. Sic & composita ex nuo; vel cado, præter  
 Occido, cum recido, incido, formant quæ tria casum.  
 Algeo, ferveo, lucco, strideo, sic timeo, con-  
 niveo, flavéo, liveo, sic paveo, arceo (cujus  
 Composita exercitum habent) simul urgeo, turgeo, frigeo.*



Et quaecunque in-*ui* formantur *Neutra Secunda*;  
 Exceptis *oleo, doleo, placeo, taceoque,*  
*pareo, item careo, noceo, pateo, lateoque,*  
 Et *valeo, caleo* ; gaudent hac namque *Supinis*.

### III. VARIANT or ANOMAL; varying the Perfect.

*Passivum Neutra* hæc adsciscunt ; *audeo ut ausus,*  
*gaudeo gavisus sum, sic soleo solitus sum ;*  
*fido sum fesus, fio sum denique factus.*  
 Adde *fero, quod ab antiquo tulo rite tuli dat.*

#### Irregular Futures in *rus*.

Ex \* *orior, morior, pario, fruor, fac-or-o, -turus.*  
 Ex his *arguo, & eruo, nosco & nascor, -iturus.*

\* Infinit.  
*oriri.*

## An ADVERB

Is a Word joyned to a Verb or Noun to declare  
 their signification.

Adverbs § 1. Of *Quality*; as *well bene, ill male, in penes, &c.*  
 are § 2. Of *Quantity*; as *little parum, enough satis, &c.*  
 To these two heads, all may be reduced ;

To *Quality* ; Adverbs of

1. *Likeness* ; As *ut, sicut, quemadmodum : sicut sic,*  
*as if quasi, ac si ; how quàm, quomodo.*

2. *Comparison* ; As *well-as tam, quàm, tum, tum ;*  
*sim, tum.*

3. *Cause* ; For *propter ; wherefore quorsum, quam-*  
*brem.*

To *Quantity* ; Adverbs of

1. *Time* ; Now *nunc ; then tunc, tum ; when cùm,*  
*until quoad, usque, dum, donec : As long as quam-*  
*diu, &c.*

2. *Place* ; Above *supra ; about circa, circiter ;*  
*far off procul ; against adversus, adversum ; at*  
*apud ; before coram ; behind pone ; beneath infra ;*  
*beyond*

*beyond* ultra, *next to*, according to *secundum*, *nigh to* juxta, *prope*, *secus*, *on this side* cis *citra*, *openly* palam, *privily* clam, *towards* erga, *versus*, *under* subter, *up to* tenus, *whence* unde, *where* ubi, *whithersoever* quo, *within* intra, *intus*, *without* extra. Hereunto belong Adverbs of Separation, without sine absque

3. *Speech*, { 1. *Wishing*; would that *utinam*, &c.  
under which { 2. *Forbidding*; not, lest that *ne*.  
are contain- { 3. *Asking*; why *cur*, *quare*, &c.  
ed { 4. *Shewing*; behold *en*, *ecce*, &c.

Many Adverbs are made of Nouns.

*English Adverbs* end in *ly*, the *Latin* end in *e*, *ter*, *o*, *um*, as *truly* *vere*, *wisely* *sapienter*, *rarely* *raro*, *only* *solum*.

A Noun repeated with *by*, *for*, *from*, &c. may best be Latined by an Adverb in *im*: As *man by man* *viritim*; *by little and little* *paulatim*, *sensim*, *by and by* *statim*; *word for word* *verbatimim*; *from door to door* *ostiatim*, &c.

## A CONJUNCTION

Is a Part of Speech, that joyns two words or two clauses.

Conjunctions are { 1. *Copulative*: *And* &, *que*, *ac*; *neither*, *nec*, *neque*, &c.  
                                  { 2. *Disjunctives*: *Or*, *either* *aut* *vel*, &c.

To these may be referred all others.

To Copulatives. { 1. *Causals*: *That* *ut*, *quod*, *for* *nam*, &c.  
                                  { 2. *Conditionals*: *If* *si*, &c.  
                                  { 3. *Illatives*: *Therefore* *ergo*, *igitur*, &c.  
                                  { 4. *Adversatives*: *Although* *quamvis*, *etsi*, &c.

To Disjunctives: *Discretives*, *But* *sed*, *autem*, *nisi*, *preterquam*, *tamen*, &c.



Some Particles begin ; as *Et, vel, nam, sed*: others follow, as *que, ve, enim, autem, verò, quidem*.

## A PRÆPOSITION

Is a word set before other parts of Speech, either is *Apposition* or *Composition*; as *by the way obviam*: *by th' way obviam*.

1. These \* Monosyllables: *After* post: *before* \* Most præ: *beyond* trans: *by* per: *concerning* de: *for* ob, English, all in pro: *from* à, ab, abs: *of* è, ex: *in, into* in: *to* ad: *un-* Latin. der sub: *with* cum. A, e, are never used before a Vowel.

2. These Dissyllables: *About* circum, *against* contra, *before* ante, *besides* præter, *between* inter, *on or upon* super. \*

Some Præpositions only compound a word.

Many in *English*; as *un, fore, mis, be, &c.*

In *Latin* these, *am, con, (for cum,) dis, se, re, ve*: amb. an *about*: as *amputo*: *con together*: as *confero*: *Dis, se apart*: as *distraho, se-* paro. *Re again, against, or the opposite sense*: as *refero, resisto, retego*. *Ve without*; as *vecors*.

Some in *Composition, change, or lose, or take a Letter, for Euphonie* or better sound.

Abs before f, is made au; as *aufcro*.

In } before b, p, change n into m; as *imbibo, compono*.

Ad } c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t. f  
Ob } c, f, g, m, p.  
Sub } c, f, g, m, p.  
In }  
Con } l, m, r.  
Per }  
Inter } l, sometimes.  
Ex }  
Ad } before f.  
Ob }  
Trans }  
Dis }  
Con always before a Vowel.

change their last Letter into the Consonant of the word following; as

{ *Accurro.*  
{ *Opprimo.*  
{ *Suggero.*  
{ *Illudo.*  
{ *Corrigo.*  
{ *Pelluceo.*  
{ *Intelligo.*  
{ *Efferro.*

Sometimes, before a Consonant } lose a Letter; as

{ *Acero.*  
{ *Mitto.*  
{ *Trajiçio.*  
{ *Divello.*  
{ *Cocno.*

\* Others here omitted, because not found in composition are placed amongst the Ad-verbs.

Some before a Vowel, take *d, r*, as *dirimo, prodigo, redeo*.

The *English* Verb hath often the Particle compounding, after it: as, to go forth *exeo*, to come together *convenio*, to speak with *colloquor*. &c.

## AN INTERJECTION

Is a word of *Passion*: O ô, oh, proh: O, alas heu, hei: wo vœ, &c.

The same *English* word may diversly be Latinized, for its divers significations.

**ABOUT**: concerning *de*: afore a noun of time or number, *ad, circiter, circa*; otherwise *circa, circum*.

**AFORE, BEFORE**: With a Noun, or alone, *ante*; *afore that, before that, afore, before*, with a Verb, *antequam*.

**AFTER**: With a Noun, *post*: *after that, after*, with a Verb, *postquam*: *afterwards, postea*: with *manner, fashion, &c. ad*.

**ALL**: *whole totus*: otherwise *omnis*: *All one* after the Verb [*is*] *idem*.

**ALONG**: before a Substantive, *per, along with, unà cum*.

**AS**: *Ut. As repeated, or so as* (used in Comparison) *tam-quàm; cum-tum, æque, perinde-ac; adeò ut; as much as, as great as, tantus quantus*: *as many as, so many as, tot quot; as like as, such as, talis-qualis; as for, as to, as concerning, as much as belongs to, quantum ad, quod ad, quoad*.

**AT**: *Near ad, in in*.

**BECOME**: *Beseem doceo, be made fio*.

**BOTH**: The Numeral *two ambo*, the Copulative (relating to *and*) *cum-tum, et-et, &c*.

**BUT**: *Sed, only tantum; unless nisi, præterquam* after *cannot, non*; after *nothing else, quàm*.



BY: *Near* *juxta*; *from* *à*, *ex*, *è*; otherwise *per*.

EITHER, NEITHER: Relating to *two*, *uterque*, *neuter*; *or*, *nor* *vel*, *nec*.

EVEN: *Also* *etiam*; *equal* *par*; *evening* *vesper*.

FOR: *Because* (in the beginning of a sentence) *nam*; *because of*, or *in reference to* *ob*, *propter*; *instead of* *pro*; and (with an Accusative) *in*; afore a Noun of *time* *ad*, *in*.

HOW: Before a Verb, *quomodo*: before an Adjective or Adverb of *quality* or *quantity*, *quàm*: *how* put for *that*, *ut*.

LET: *Permit* *sino*; *hinder* *impedio*: before *know* *facio*: a Noun, *mora*.

LIKE: *Similis*: *like-like* *ita-ut*, *talis-qualis*: *to like* *probo*.

MORE: Before a Substantive or Adjective of *number*, *plus*; otherwise *magis*.

MOST: Afore an Adjective, *maximè*: afore a Substantive, *plerique*, *plurimi*.

OUGHT: The Verb, *debeo*; after a Verb, *quid*, *aliquid*: *for ought*, afore a Verb, *quantum*, *in quantum*.

NEVER SO: Afore the *Positive*, *valdè*, *optimè*.

NEVER A: *Nullus*.

NEVER THE: Afore the *Comparative*, *nihilo*.

NO: Afore a *Substantive*, *nullus*; otherwise *non*, or *no*, the *Dubitative*, *necne*, *annon*.

ON or UPON: *Concerning* *de*; after *beget*, *depend*, *de*, *ex*: *in*, with an Acculative. Likewise after such Verbs, as *bestow*, *transfer*, &c. Or afore the Noun, *side*, *contrary*, *part*, it is Latined by *in*.

OVER: *above* *supra*; *beyond* *ultra*; *through* *per*, *trans*.

SINCE: Afore a *Substantive*, *à*, *ex*, *è*: after a Noun of *time*, *abhinc*.

**SUCH** : So ( for **SUCH** ) talis : afore an *Adje. ctive*, tam.

**THAT** : For *this, the*, ille : for *which* qui. That, i.e. *To wit, because that*, quod : And constantly after such Verbs ; as *see, hear, think, know, believe, wonder, hope, promise, rejoyce, shew, say*, or their contraries. *But that, unless that, except that*, nisi quod. *Because that*, propterea quod.

That, i.e. *To that end, so that*, ut ; always afore the *Potential sign* of a Verb, and after these Verbs, *Pray, command, counsel, permit, desire, endeavor, take care*, and the like.

That, i.e. *least that*, ne ; *that not*, ut ; both used after a Verb of *Fear* : *That not*, after *beware*, or a Verb of *prohibiting*, &c. nè.

**THE** : Being repeated in such Speeches, *the more the more* : The first is to be made by *quo, quanto*, the latter by *tanto, eò, hoc*.

**THEN** : *Tunc*, after a *Comparative*, quàm.

**TILL** : Afore a *Verb*, dum, donec ; afore a *Noun*, ad, usque ad.

**VERY** : Afore a *substantive*, ipse, otherwise, valde.

**UNDER** : **ABOVE** : **OVER** : Afore a *Noun* of *number*, minus, plus ; otherwise *subter, supra*.

**USE** : With a Verb *soleo* ; otherwise *utor*.

**WHICH** : **WHO** : The *Interrogative*, or *whether*, quis ; otherwise *qui*.

**WITHIN** : Afore a *Noun* of *place, time, or measure*, intra : or in with an *Ablative* ; otherwise *intus*.

**WITHOUT** : *Abroad*, foras ; otherwise *sine*.

**WORTH** : The *Verb* valeo ; the *Noun* dignitas ; *worth the pains*, operæ pretium ; otherwise a *sign*.

**YE I** : *Nevertheless*, tamen, yet for *as yet*, hitherto, adhuc.

SEN.



SENTENCES, or Constructions of WORDS,  
CALLED

# SYNTAX.

**O**R making of *Latin*, two things are to be observed.

I. The *Agreement* of Words.

II. The *Government* of Words.

*Agreement* is, when the words do suit together, in some accidental respect; as *Case*, *Number*, &c.

*Government* is, when one word makes another following, to be put in some *Case* or *Mood*.

*There be three Agreements.*

1. Between the *Substantive* and the *Verb*.

2. Between the *Substantive* and the *Adjective*\*; \*A Participle is to be taken for an Adjective.

under which may be contained the third.

3. Between the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*.

A *Verb* agreeth with the *Nominative* case of the *Substantive*, in *Number* and *Person*.

The *Adjective* agreeth with its *Substantive* in *Case*, *Gender*, and *Number*, even when a *Verb* comes between.

The *Relative Adjective* agreeth with its *Antecedent Substantive*, in *Gender*, *Number*, and *Person*.

The *Case* of the *Relative* depends upon the word immediately joyned to it in *sense*.

The *Relative* in respect of the words following, stands as a *Substantive*. Other words, as *quis*, *quantus*, *qualis*, are used like the *Relative*.

*Observe in the Agreements.*

1. The word *thing*, being left out, puts the *Adjective* in the *Neuter Gender*.

2. Any *Neuter*, *Adjective*, *Infinitive Mood*, *Indeclinable*

clinable word, or a Clause may be in the place of a Substantive.

3. Many Substantives Singular, with a Copulative coming between them, will have a Verb Adjective, or Relative, Plural.

If the Substantives be of different Genders or Persons, the Plural agreeth with the Masculine Gender, and first Person afore any others and with the second Person, rather than the third, the Feminine than Neuter. But in things *without sense*, the Plural is to be put in the Neuter Gender.

When the Substantives are of divers Numbers, the Verb or Adjective best agrees with the last and nearest.

The words *Of mine, of thine, of ours, of yours, &c.* coming after their Substantive, are to be Latined by *meus, tuus, &c.* and made to agree with it; as *A Book of mine*, *liber meus*. *My, thy, our, your, &c.* in such a Speech, as this, *My picture*, i. e. *of my person*, are not Adjective, but Substantive Pronouns, and are to be referred to Government.

*There may be added two other Agreements.*

1. When two Substantives come together, belonging both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case, though the Verb come between.

2. The *Interrogative* and *Redditive* must be put in the same Case and Tense.

Make the Question by *who* or *what*, upon one word of the Agreement; and that will find out the other: *Who*, commonly finds out the Substantive *what*, the Verb, or Adjective.

The Relative needs not *who* or *what*; but it self is to be made an Interrogative.

## Government

Is to be known by *Signs* or *Words*.

### I. By Signs.

\* Pag. 4.

These Signs \* *Of, to, for, with, by, &c.* Note the Noun following to be put in a certain Case thus

1. A *Genitive*. The sign *Of*, after a Noun; or after the Verb *admonish*, notes a Genitive: After the Verbs



Verbs, *accuse, condemn, acquit*, or the Verb *am*, a Genitive, or an Ablative, *in* after *skilful*, a Genitive.

2. *A Dative*. The sign *To*, afore a Noun, notes a Dative case. Except *To*, after a Verb of *Motion*; or *to exhort, provoke, invite, incline, belong, call*.

The sign *Of*, or *By*, after a Participle Passive, or an Adjective signifying *passively*, notes a Dative of the *Agent*.

The sign *with*, notes a Dative, after a Verb of *comparing, to meet*. *with* or *At* after *to be angry*.

3. *An Ablative*. The sign *with*, notes an Ablative case: except *with*, for *together with*.

The sign *By*, notes an Ablative of the Manner: *For*, of the Cause.

Find out the *Manner or Cause*, by making the Question.

The Word answering, *how* is it done? is the *manner*: for *what*, or *why* it is done? the *cause*.

The sign *For*, notes an Ablative of the *Price*, after Verbs of *buying, selling, &c*. So *as* after *hold*. But *For, at*, afore these words, *So much tanti, tantidem; how much quanti, less, under minoris, more pluris*, standing without Substantives, note a Genitive.

The signs *On, At*, before a Noun of *time, age, game*, note an Ablative; also *On*, after *to lean nitor, to feed velcor*: *At*, in such speeches as these; *at table, at first sight, at first coming, &c*.

*By* before *Name, Birth, Country*; or a Noun of *measure or space*, notes an Ablative.

The sign *Of*, notes an Ablative of the *part*, after an Adjective or Verb, signifying *passively*; also after the words *Sick, weary, born, worthy, unworthy*.

*Of*, after Verbs of *filling, easing, emptying, depriving,*

*priving, ridding, spoiling, unburthening*, notes an Ablative.

*Of*, notes an Ablative, sometimes a Genitive, after words signifying *fulness* or *emptiness*.

*Then*, after a *Comparative* may be concealed in the Ablative following. If *then* be express'd by *quàm*, the two Nouns *compared* agree in Case.

### *Signs belonging to Place.*

*In* or *At*, before the name of a City, puts it in the Genitive case. But if the Noun be of the Plural Number or third Declension, it is to be put in the Dative or Ablative.

*To*, before the name of a City, puts it in the Accusative, *From* or *By* in the Ablative.

The same signs before *Horse* or *Country*, govern the same Cases.

Where note, the sign *to*, is commonly left out before *home*, as *I go home*.

In all other places the signs are to be express'd by Prepositions.

Nevertheless observe. Many *English* Verbs have these Particles after them *Redundant*, and the Noun following is to be governed of the Verb, without them, as *to admit of one*, *admittere aliquem*, *to hope for health*, *sperare salutem*, *to wish for death*, *optare mortem*, *to care for a thing*, *rem curare*, *to wonder at one*, *mirari aliquem*, &c. Likewise after some Adjectives, as *the midst of winter*, *media hyems*, *the rest of the words*, *reliqua verba*, &c.



## II. Government by Words.

### Words governing Cases.

1. *A Nominative.* The Verb *am*, and other Verbs signifying *passively*, require a Nominative case after them ; as agreeing with the case before them.

The Question made by *who* or *what* upon the Verb, sheweth the Nominative case.

2. *An Accusative.* Verbs signifying *Actively*, govern an Accusative case. This case is so proper to these Verbs, that it consists with any other case.

*Verbs Neuter* admit of an Accusative case of the like signification, as *to live a life*, vitam vivere ; *to smell of a candle*, olere lucernam. Likewise the Verb *to be hid*, lateo : As *this is hid from me*, hoc me latet.

The Defective Verbs, *Away with* apage, reach cedo, cedite, govern an Accusative.

Nouns signifying *measure* or *space* are most used in the Accusative.

Verbs of *asking* ; also *to conceal*, celo, *to teach* doceo, *to unteach* dedoceo, govern two Accusative cases.

The Question made by *whom*, or *what*, upon the Verb, sheweth the Accusative case.

3. *A Genitive.* Verbs *to remember* and *forget*, govern a Genitive, and sometime an Accusative.

These Verbs, *to pity* misereor, miseresco, govern a Genitive sometimes a Dative.

4. *A Dative.* Words which imply *relation*, *adding*, or *taking away*, (commonly known by this sign *To* or *For*, after them,) govern a Dative case.

Such are words signifying, *profit*, *pleasure*, *likeness*, *trust*, *obeying*, with their contraries; also *nearness*, *favor*.

Such

Such also are these Verbs of *telling, giving, shewing*; as *to promise, to assure, to deny, to flatter, to revile, to threaten, to pardon, to pay, to restore, to sell, to send*; and many others, which imply this sign *To*, after them.

English Verbs, having these Particles after them; *against, afore, before, after, at, between, on, upon, over*; when they are Latined by Verbs compounded with *Ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, pra, sub, super*; govern a Dative case.

These Verbs of *giving*, *do, dono*; and of *Esteeming*: as *to count, to reckon, &c.* *duco, verito, habeo, puto, accipio*, (besides their Accusative) admit two Datives, usually known by their signs: as *I give this to thee for a pledge* *hoc tibi do pignori*: *I count this to me for an honor*, *hoc mihi laudi duco*: *I impute this to you for a fault*, *hoc tibi vitio verito*: The sign of the thing is often to be understood: as *I count it to me an honor*, i.e. *for an honor*. The Verb *Am* admits the like Dative: as, *This is an honor to me*, *hoc mihi gloriae est*.

5. *An Ablative.* Verbs of *cost* govern an Ablative of the price; as *it cost a penny*, *denario constitit*.

Verbs of *Esteeming* (commonly having this sign *worth* after them) govern an Ablative of the entire or greater price: as *I esteem it worth three pence*, *tribus denariis aestimo*: But a Genitive of an uncertain or smaller price: As, *I esteem it worth nothing, little, more, naught, a farthing*: *Nihil, parvi, pluris, nauci, assis, aestimo, facio*. The Verb *worth, or value* *valeo*, an Ablative or an Accusative: as *it is worth two farthings*, *valet duobus assibus or duos asses*.

The Verbs of *wanting*, govern an Ablative case; also *to obtain* *potior*, sometimes a Genitive. *To enjoy* *fruo*, *to use* *utor*, *to discharge* *fungor*, only an Ablative.

A Substantive and Participle standing by themselves, i.e. neither the Nominative to the Verb, nor governed by any other word, is put in the Ablative case (called *Absolute*.)

The



The word [*being*] in English is usually the sign of the Case *absolute*. But it is sometimes omitted before a Participle in *ing*; and in some always.

A Noun of time is most used in the Ablative case: but when it signifies *continuance of time*, most in the Accusative case.

### The Rule of the Infinitive.

When two Verbs come together, the latter having no Nominative case to it, is to be put in the Infinitive Mood.

The Infinitive hath usually an Accusative before it; or a Dative of the Impersonal.

The Infinitive governs after it like case as the Verb it self. The Infinitive *to be* hath the like case after as afore it. But having a Dative of the Impersonal before it, it admits an Accusative after it.

The *English Infinitive* (known by this sign *to*) is not always to be rendred by a *Latin Infinitive*, but may be Latined by *Ut* or *Quod*, and a Subjunctive Mood. Contrariwise [*That*] betwixt two Verbs, being left out, the latter becomes an Infinitive, and the Nominative is made an Accusative.

Sometimes the Infinitive is rendred by a Gerund; sometimes by a Supine; sometimes by the Participles in *rus* and *dus*.

1. By a Gerund in *di* after a Noun, that governs a Genitive case.  
By a Gerund in *dum* (or Substantive,) and the sign *To* by *Ad*, after Verbs, *to provoke, to invite, to apply, to call, to do, &c.* Also after a Noun signifying the Person, Matter, or Instrument, thus, *A man, or word to fight, stones to build, &c.* And after these Adjectives, *ready, &c.*

2. By the first Supine, after a Verb of Motion; where also may be the Future in *rus*; or the Gerund in *dum*.

3. By the latter Supine, after some particular Adjectives; as *easy facili, hard*

*hard difficilis, worthy dignus, unworthy indignus, dishonest, foul, turp foedus, &c.*

3. By the *Participle* in *rus*, for the Active, and in *dus*, for the Passive, Infinitive, after the Verb *Sum*.

### The Verb *Passive*

Governs the same *remote* case, as its Active, *I teach thee*, or *I am taught*, *Letters Litteras; accuse thee*, or *I am accused*, of *theft furti*.

### The Rule of the *Participle*.

The *Participle* governs the same case as Verb. But if it be used for a Noun that requires a Genitive, it also governs a Genitive.

The *Participle* in *ing* with this sign *of*, after Noun governing a Genitive case, is to be rendered by the *Gerund* in *di*.

Otherwise the sign afore the *Participle* is preposed by a Preposition, and the *Participle* by *Gerund* in *do* or *dum* (or by a Substantive.)

The *Gerund* in *do*, is to be used with a Preposition that governs an Ablative; the *Gerund* in *dum*, is to be used with a Preposition that governs an Accusative.

The *Gerund* in *do* is oft-times used without Preposition, when it signifies the *cause*, or *manner* of doing.

The *Gerund*, especially in *dum*, doth not well govern the Substantive following; but is better made an Adjective, & agrees with it; as *I go to buy Books* *eo ad emendos libros*, *not eo ad emendum libros*.

The *Participle* in *ing* with *A*, *The*, or an Adjective before it Substantive: When it is the Nominative to the Verb, it is made Substantive; or else by the Infinitive Mood.

After such Verbs; *to leave*, *to leave off*, *to give over*, &c. it is made by an Infinitive, or by a Substantive, and the Preposition



A Participle in *ing*, after a Verb of *Motion*, is made by the *Supine*.  
*he went a hunting, abiit venatum; he came from hunting, rediit natu.*

The Participle in *ing*, coming after the Verb *am*, is to be *Latined* the Verb; as, *what are you doing? Quid facis; I am reading, lego.* likewise these words, *awake, asleep, as, I am awake, vigilo.*

The Participle [*having*] coming before a Verb, is to be *Latined* either by the Participle Præter of a Verb deponent; as *having spoken he* *down, locutus confedit*; or by the Pr. plu. perfect of the Verb, and *ve,* *as, having heard this, he departed, hoc cum audisset, abiit.*

A Participle in *ing*, after *Of, For, From, &c.* is oftentimes to be made by a *Subjunctive Verb*; and the sign *Of* (that) *For* (because) by *od, Of, From,* (lest that) by *Ne*; as, *I heard of your being sick, au-* *quod fueris ægrotus; He was angry with me for doing it, succen-* *mihi, quod fecerim; beware of being taken, cave ne capiaris; he* *swaded me from going, dissuasit mihi ne irem.*

### The Rule of Impersonals.

These Impersonals, *It is the part, est: It concerns* *terest, refert*; govern a *Genitive*: But, after the *vo last*, the Pronouns *me, thee, us, you, whom*; are *be exprest* by these Ablatives, *meâ, tuâ, nostrâ,* *estrâ, cuiâ.*

These Impersonals, *it shames, or, I am ashamed,* *adet: It repents me, or, I repent, pœnitet: It pities* *or, I pity, miseret, miserescit: It wearies me, or,* *am weary, tædet: It irks me, piget; govern a Geni-* *ve known by this sign* *Of* *or* *For*, with an *Accusat.*

These Impersonals, *it behoves, oportet: it de-* *hteth, juvat, delectat: it becomes, decet: it mis-* *comes, dedecet; govern an Accusative Case.*

All other govern generally a *Dative*.

The *English Verb* (*Must*) may be rendered by the Impersonal *Opor-* *(may)* by *Licet*: The Noun going before in *English*, must follow *Impersonal oportet*, in the *Accusative*; *licet*, in the *Dative* case. *Must*, may also be *Latined* by the Verb *Est*, and the Participle in *du*, *d* in the *Neuter* gender, with a *Dative* of the foregoing Noun, as *must pray, oportet me orare, or orandum est mihi.*

## The Rule of *Adverbs*.

Adverbs signifying *plenty* or *want*, govern a Genitive. So the word *ergo*.

Adverbs of *Time* and *Place* govern a Genitive of the same signification.

These Adverbs govern an Accusative: *Adversus, adversum, apud, circa, circiter, cis, citra, clanculum, erga, extra, infra, intra, juxta, penes, pone, prope, propter, supra, secundum, secus, versus, ultra usque*.

These govern an Ablative: *Absque, coram, palam, procul, sine, tenus*: Which last admits also Genitive plural.

*Clam, subter* govern an Accusative or Ablative.

*En, ecce* govern a Nominative or Accusative.

*Tenus, versus*, are best set after their Cases.

The Adverb (*Not*) coming after the Verb in *English*, is to be before it in *Latin*.

## The Rule of *Conjunctions*.

Conjunctions Copulatives & Disjunctives couple like Cases: As *Et, atque, &c. nec, neque, sive, &c. nisi, praterquam, an*: Unless a special Rule require different case: As *bought for a penny and more, emptum denario & pluris*.

## The Rule of *Præpositions*.

These Præpositions govern an Accusative case *Ad, ante, circum, contra, inter, ob, per, post, prater, trans*.

These, an Ablative: *A, ab, abs, cum, de, e, ex, pro*.



*in, sub, super*, govern an Accus. or Abl. in different significations, as in the *Catalogue* beneath.

The Preposition *cum*, is to be set after *me, te, se, qui*.

A Preposition in the Compound, often governs the same Case as alone, as *I go out of the house*, *exeo domo*: *I pass by the house*, *prætereo domum*.

The common signification of Adverbs and Præpositions are set down *Pag. 35, 36, 37*. Others *more elegant*, are to be used as the propriety of Speech requires.

*A, Ab*: by, after, at, from, of, out of, for, against, on, over, through, with.

*Abque*: without, but for.

*Ad*: to, at, about, towards, into, according to, even to, as to, before, by, near to, in, until, against, on, upon, for, amongst, besides, with, after.

*Adversus sum*: against, to, towards, over against, before, according to.

*Ante*: before, to.

*Apud*: at, among, before, by or near to, with, in, under.

*Circa*: about, round about, about the time of, by, near to, concerning, in, against.

*Circiter*: about, almost, nigh to.

*Circum*: about, to.

*Cis, Citra*: on this side, within, short of, afore. Also *Citra*, without, besides.

*Clam*: unknown to.

*Contra*: against, over against, to the face of.

*Coram*: before, in presence of.

*Cum*: with, amongst, by, in, at, after.

*De*: of, concerning, from, for, on, upon, as to, by, in, at, after.

*E, Ex*: of, out of, from, amongst, for, according to, by, on, above, after, in, with.

*Erga*: towards, against.

*Extra*: without, forth, out of, besides.

*In*: with an Accusative, into, to, afore, until, towards, upon, against, about, *In*: with an Ablative, in, by, concerning, with. *In*: with an Accusative, sometimes an Ablative, after, for, on, upon, among: At, near to, an Accusative: At, in, an Ablative.

*Infra*: beneath, under.

*Inter*: between, amongst, in, into, at, of.

*Intra*: within, in, short of, as far as, amongst.

*Juxta*: nigh to, next after, together, with or by, as well as.

*Ob*: for, against, before.

*Palam*: in sight of, before.

*Penes*: in, in my power, possession.

*Per* : by, through, over, about, for, because of, in, at, in the time of, for the sake of, as to, among, between, afore, under, with.

*Pone* : behind, after.

*Post* : after, since, from, behind.

*Præ* : before, for, because of, in comparison of, in,

*Præter* : besides, above, by, beyond, without, against, before, near to.

*Pro* : for, instead of, in defence of, as, as it were, at, in, upon, according to, as to.

*Procul* : afar off, far from, without.

*Prope* : nigh, hard by.

*Propter* : for, because of, near to, nigh.

*Secundum* : according to, nigh to, next to, next after, about, concerning, for, in.

*Secus* : near to, by.

*Sub* : with an Accusative, about, a little afore, towards, with : Noun of time, after or upon, with a Noun of Action, to, unto, under, after a Verb of Motion, Sub ; with an Ablative, under, in, at, by, hard-by, for with or upon, in the time of.

*Subter* : under, in.

*Super* : with an Accusative, beyond, above, over and above, besides, amidst, at, set over or belonging to (in Office) With an Ablative, concerning, for, about or at, Accusative or Ablative, upon.

*Supra* : above, over, beyond, besides, upon, more than.

*Tenus* : to, up to, down to, nigh to, as to, only in, as far as, within compass of.

*Trans* : beyond, over, on the other side.

*Versus* : towards, by.

*Ultra* : beyond, above, more, besides.

*Usque* : up to, well nigh, until, besides.

Many of these used without a Case, have other significations, as *Abſque*, unless, ante, first, contra, contrarily, coram, openly, ſecus ill, ſupia, from the beginning, ultra, moreover, uſque, always, &c.

## The Rule of *Interjections*.

O, used in calling, or ſaluting, governs a Vocative; in admiring or exclaiming, a Nom. Accuſ. or Voc.

O, Latined by *heus, ohe*, a Vocative ; by *ah, vah, heu, hem, proh*, a Nominative, or Accuſative.

*Alas hei, wo væ*, a Dative.

Derivatives govern the ſame Caſes with their Primitives, as *like ſimilis, ſimiliter*: near *prope, propior,*



pior, &c. The Compound, as the Simple; as, to use, abuse; utor, abutor, I do enough business, rerum satago.

The Phrase (or Periphrasis) governs the same case, as the single word; as, I have need of, i. e. I need money, Opus (or usus) est mihi, i. e. egeo pecunia. Return home, Redire or reditio domum: It comes in my mind, or I remember it, Venit mihi in mentem, or memini hujus rei.

## Government of MOODS.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple like Moods and Tenses together.

Certain Particles best govern a *Potential* [Optative, or Subjunctive] Mood. \*

1. Words used *Indefinitely*, (after the Verbs, to doubt, to inquire, to know, to be ignorant of, to hear, see, mark, and such like,) namely, who, what, how, when, whence, where, whether, whither, why, &c. With their Compounds, Whatsoever, what manner of, how far, how great, how long, wherefore, &c.

A word is taken *Indefinitely*, when it is not used in a Question; nor in a particular, but general sense.

2. Although, Quamvis, licet, etsi, tametsi, etiamsi; As if, ac si, quasi, ceu vero, tanquam; That, ut; least that, ne; but that, quin; because that, quod, qui, quia, Afore or after that, as soon as, When as, Antequam, priusquam, postquam; posteaquam, simulac, simulatque, ubi, unless, nisi, ni; Till that, until, while, dum, donec, quoad; When, cum; If, si; would that, O si, utinam.

3. Not, ne (forbidding) governs an *Imperative* or *Subjunctive*.

Most other words are to be joyned with an *Indicative*, unless the sense admit a *Potential*.

\* Especially coming after a Verb in the same sentence.

**B**ESIDES the Proper & Regular way, there is also an improper and Figurative way of Speech.

1. Redundant. 2. Deficient. 3. Variant.

## The FIGURES.

1. Enallage, or Change.

2. Elleipsis, or Defect.

3. Pleonasmus, or Redundancy.

To these the rest may be reduced.

### I. In single Words,

**ENALLAGE** *alters, or displaceth* the Letters.

Altering } of a Letter, is called { *Metaplasmus* or *Antitbes*  
Displacing } { *Metatbesis* or *Tmesis*.

ELLEIPSIS *casts away*  
PLEONASMUS *adds* } one or more Letters.

*Casting away* is called } Aphæresis. } Adding { Prothesis. } *in the Beginning* }  
 } Syncope. } is cal- { Epenthesis. } *Middle* } *a word*  
 } Apocope. } led { Paragoge. } *End of* }

1. The *Change* or *Loss* of Letters  
as 'tis, ne'er, even', can't, won't.  
i.e. it is, never, evening, can  
not, will not.

The knowing  
of these, helps  
to understand  
the *true words*,  
or *true order* of  
words by mark-  
ing.

2. The *Transposing* of the Syllables or Particles; as, *which I repent of*, i.e. *of which I repent*. *what man soever I speak to*, i.e. *to what soever man I speak*.

## II. In Construction of Words.

**ENALLAGE** changeth the *Number, Case, Tense,*  
or *Kind* of the Word.

ELLEIPSIS *casts away* } a word, or words, *unn-*  
PLEONASMUS *adds* } *necessarily.*

## Enallage.

I. Of *Number*. A Substantive singular signifying *many*, may agree with a Plural Verb or Adjective; as *Part of the men (or Part) are drowned* : *Pars hominum, (or Pars) merſi ſunt* : Where note, the Gender of the Adjective agrees with the Genitive, expreſt or implied.

This *Enallage* is called **SYNTHESIS**.



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## QUANTITAS VOCALIUM

Duplex est, Longa [linea recta] Brevis [Sursum, curva] ut mūsā.

### BREVES.

Vocales pro brevibus habentur: maximè ante al-  
teram. Excipe Fio, corripitur vero fierem, fieri.

### LONGÆ.

1. Diphthongus: Vocalis contracta; ante duas  
consonas vel duplicem. produciuntur.

2. I. inter duas vocales producit priorem, & V. ple-  
rumque. Excipe avus, avis, cavius, favius, gravis, bre-  
vis, levis, bovis, Jovis, novus, ovis, aveo, caveo, fa-  
veo, paveo, moveo, voveo, lavo, juvo.

3. A. E. I. juxta Analogiam conjugationis. Nisi  
ubi eas litera T. claudit, vel vocalis sequitur: etiam,  
A. verbi Do præter Da Das.

### COMMUNES.

4. Vocalis brevis ante mutam sequente liquidâ, L. R.  
comuni produciuntur.

### ULTIMÆ LONGÆ.

5. Monosyllaba omnia produciuntur. Excipe finita  
in B. D. T. item vir, quis, is, es à sum, bis, ter, an-  
que, ve, vel, nec, ne, interrogativum; in, per.

6. I. U. As, Es, Os. Excipe Nisi, quasi. Es  
crescens in ITIS: Item Compos, Impos.

7. Is in obliquis pluralibus: & secundâ singulari  
futuri subjunctivi; etiam presentis verbi volo.

8. Us crescens in UDIS, ITIS, IUDIS.

9. O. Is in obliquis

10. A. in ablativo & adverbis: item Equinta,  
excipe ita. Quia.

11. *E.O. adverbiales ex US & ER. Excipe bene male, cito, sero.*

### ULTIMÆ COMMUNES.

12. *O in voce recta. Mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi, per Casuram.*

### PENULTIMÆ LONGÆ.

13. *Præterita & Supina dissyllaba priorem producunt. Excipe Bibi, dedi, fidi, icidi, steri, tuli. Datum, ratum, satum, itum, litum, situm, rutum, & citum à cico.*

14. *Genitivi in Arum, Orum secundæ, Erum quintæ; sic Erunt Ere Perfecti & Vocalis ante bam in Imperfecto.*

15. *Genitivi in Arum, Orum secundæ, Erum quintæ; sic Erunt Ere Perfecti & Vocalis ante bam in Imperfecto.*

17. *Vocalis ante X crescens. Excipe fax; grex, nex, calix, Fornix, nix, pix; præcox; crux, nux, dux, trux; phryx. Item Ex, Icis: Præter Vibex.*

18. *Vocalis ante -do, -go, -le, -lis, -men, -nus, -nus-tim. Excipe verbalia in ilis; Materialia, & derivativa ab adverbis in inus, item ligo, anus, manus, genus, Dominus, bonus, onus, fonus, Columen, Gena, fiscina, fuscina, machina, pagina, sarcina, trutina, ferus, merus, torus, statim.*

19. *Terminata in -Anis, -Atus, -Ela, -Etus, Etum, -Itis, -Ofus, -Orus, -udus, -unis, -utus; Excipe latus, -eris, Status, Sitis.*

### LONGÆ in quâcunque Syllabâ priori.

20. *I. U. ante R. Excipe Meditatio in Urrio. Item cæculus, querulus, nurus, tribus, hiru-do, hru-do, rudens, rudis, rigo, rigeo, vireo, furo, rubeo.*



21. O. U. ante M. Excipe coma, comes, cucu-  
mis, cumulus, crumena, domus, domo, homo, hu-  
mus, incolumis, fumus; glomero, tumeo. Nume-  
rus.

22. U. ante C. Excipe Cucumis, volucer.

*Derivativa servant quantitatem Primitivorum;  
Composita Simplicium; Græco-Latina Græcorum.*

Omissâ vero alterâ consonâ vocalis præcedens  
plerumque corripitur; uti & vocalis ultima prioris  
componentis. Porro Excipe.

10. Breves à longis, ut ârena, lūcerna, dīcax, fī-  
des, sōpor, innūba, pronūba, ōdium, vādum, vī-  
tium, nōto, nāto, dejēro, pejēro, item prōcella,  
prōfanus, prōfestus, prōfugus, prōfundus, prōne-  
pos, prōfari, prōfiteor, proficiscor, prōfecto. Sic  
Genitivus in ētis ex Es; item pēdis à pēs; sālīs à  
sāl.

20. Longas à brevibus, jūcundus, hūmanus, lī-  
tera, hūmor, fēralis, imbēcillus, quātuor, calcāris,  
à calcār, stāturus à stātum.

Longa

~~Latin~~

A	E	I	O	U
Acer, Adj.	Abstemius	Amicus	Boletus	Bubo
Ales	Cedo	Antiquus	Codex	Bufo
Ambages	Celo	Cimex	Conor	Cudo
Amentum	Cera	Dico-is	Copia	Cunæ
Ames	Clemens	Fibula	Copula	Fuligo
Ara	Creber	Finis	Coram	Glubo
Areo	Debeo	Ilex	Donum	Gluten
Ater	Debilis	Ilia	Gloria	Glutio
Balæna	Eruca	Inclino	Loligo	Ludo
Balista	Lego-as.	Liber <i>adj.</i>	Lorica	Lugeo
Balo	Metor	Lilium	Moles	Lutum herb.
Basium	Pene	Lima	Nodus	Mugil
Blatero	Resina	Limes	Obex	Mugio
Brachium	Rete	Limus	Olim	Mula
Caligo	Sepes	Linum	Opilio	Muto
Clamo	Spelunca	Lorica	Ora	Mutio
Crates	Telum	Mendicus	Oro	Nubo
Fragum	Temo	Miles	Ploro	Nuto
Hanus	Velum	Mimus	Pono	Pubes
Labes	Velox	Nidus	Populus <i>arb.</i>	Pugio
Labor, <i>Verb.</i>	Venor	Nitor, <i>Verb.</i>	Poto	Pusio
Magalia		Nideo	Proles	Puteo
Mano		Pilum	Rodo	Scutum
Mane		Piruita	Solor	Stupa
Maturus		Posticum	Solus	Suber
Matutinus		Sibilum	Sopio	Sudo
Naris		Sido	Totus	Sugo
Nasus		Sidus		Uber
Palus, i.		Stipo		Uligo
Pala		Stipes		Utor.
Palo		Tibia		
Placo		Viburnum		
Pareo		Vicus		
Rado		Vinum		
Vagina		Vita		
Vagio		Vito		



# THE CHILDRENS RULE,

Teaching how to write the days of the Month  
in the Latin Stile.

## 1. *The number of the days in each Month.*

*Septem denos numerant, Mensis Juvenilis, Aprilis,  
Septimus & Nonus; Reliquis superadditur unus :  
Sunt viginti octo, faciunt cui februa nomen.*

## 2. *The Calends, Nones, and Ides.*

*Primum quemque diem Mensis vocitatus Kalendas,  
Quatuor adde dies Nonas effeceris : addunt  
Partius & Majus sex Julius Octoberque.  
Adde dies octo Nonis, effeceris Idus.*

## 3. *The days coming between.*

*Primo diem è Nonis, aut Idibus, atque relicto  
Adde unum : ante illas numeras dabit iste diemque :  
Primo diem è totis Mensis cujusque diebus,  
Adde duos : Numerusq; diem dabit ante Calendas.  
Idie erit quicumque dies has proximus Anteit.*

31. Mar.

Mar.	Mai.	Jan.	Aug.	Apr.	Jun.	Februarius
Jul. Q. & Octob.	December.	Sept.	Nov.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	
1 Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.			4	4	4
2 6	4			3	3	3
3 5	3			Pridie Non.	Pridie Non.	Pridie Non.
4 4	Pridie Non.			Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
5 3	Nonæ.			8	8	8
6 Pridie Non.	8			7	7	7
7 Nonæ.	7			6	6	6
8 8	6			5	5	5
9 7	5			4	4	4
10 6	4			3	3	3
11 5	3			Pridie Id.	Pridie Id.	Pridie Id.
12 4	Pridie Id.			Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
13 3	Idus.			16	16	16
14 Pridie Id.	16			15	15	15
15 Idus.	18			14	14	14
16 17	17			13	13	13
17 16	16			12	12	12
18 15	15			11	11	11
19 14	14			10	10	10
20 13	13			9	9	9
21 12	12			8	8	8
22 11	11			7	7	7
23 10	10			6	6	6
24 9	9			5	5	5
25 8	8			4	4	4
26 7	7			3	3	3
27 6	6			Pridie Kal.	Pridie Kal.	Pridie Kal.
28 5	5					
29 4	4					
30 3	3					
31 2	2					

Anno Bissextili dies sunt 29.  
& Sext. Kalend. Mart. bis ponitur.



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No

id.

Anno Billextill dies Iunij 29.  
& Sext. Kalend. Mart. bis ponitur.  
e Ka